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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Dealers in quality goods at right prices.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Give you value for money.
List from
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

OL. III. NO. 177

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing	Steamer	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th	Salsette	6000	Malta	11000
15th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
22nd	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
29th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
5th Sept.	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
12th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
19th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
26th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
3rd Oct.	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
10th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
17th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
24th	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000
31st	Salsette	6000	Perth	6000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to:-

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Departure	Arrival
Tyo Maru	K. Okamoto	31st July	24th Aug.
Yatsu Maru	H. Nojima	7th Aug.	31st Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	14th Aug.	7th Sept.

For Freight apply to:-

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

**PIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS**

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

(TRIPLE HOUSE), 160, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.

Bankers-The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT-The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

VAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	31st July	
Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Ports	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Marseilles	555	333	430	630
London via Marseilles	555	333	430	630
Liverpool	555	333	430	630
London via Liverpool	555	333	430	630

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation, without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:-

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:-Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi:-Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

Agents.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 22,000,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 11,000,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 11,750,000

Head Office: 20, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Hongkong, Mombasa, Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi, Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru, Lahore, Kandahar, Kisumu, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja, Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Kampala, Tuticorin, Point.

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

At Shabab Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:-

THE SWASTHYA SARAI PHARMACY,

80/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones.

D 13

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:-

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

KARACHI.

(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday 31st July, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA", 1,635 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommedah and Bureh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKDARA", 3,035 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Panni, Charhar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Itenjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommedah and Bureh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 4th August, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

29th July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Meadows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA

Telephone No. 491

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:-

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivors or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:-

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN

Secretary and Treasurer.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers. Tonnage. Captains' Leave. Bombay, about.

S. S. "Olympia" 5,124 Alex. Andrew 27th July 1915.

S. S. "Scindia" 5106 Capt. Er. Kine 31st Aug. 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Single Return.

Bombay to Suez Rs. 420 Rs. 830

Bombay to Cairo Rs. 435 Rs. 860

Bombay to Port Said Rs. 450 Rs. 875

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool Rs. 555 Rs. 867

Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool Rs. 630 Rs. 942

Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 570 Rs. 855

Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow Rs. 867 Rs. 1439

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:-

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flimsily made, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and bequest hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and bequest hairspring in double domed, and flush fitting case with hinged legs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

OF AFTER-SEASON GOODS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd,

TO

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FOOTWEAR

A small quantity only of the above

AT PRICES TO CLEAR.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

Telephone No. 2728.

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 30,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 25,51,500

Capital Paid-Up Rs. 13,14,278

Reserve Fund Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE-LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jalandhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Shikot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words 1s. 6d. per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE—
Comprehensive policy covering all Risks by Motorists. Ask for prospectus from Lloyds Motor Car Insurance Agents—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—8, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronized by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 893

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpala State. No objection to a Government pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to—
DEWAN,
Rajpala State.
1339

WANTED immediately a B.Sc. strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
Karauli, Rajputana. 420

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Wanted on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. C. work need apply. Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipal Body.
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 587

WANTED, for Delhi Municipality, an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. The post is a temporary one, terminable on one month's notice.
The Candidate must be a qualified Medical man, one having knowledge of Public Health work will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent by 31st July, 1915, to—
K. S. SETHNA,
Health Officer,
Municipal Committee, Delhi. 503

A VACANCY exists in the Military Farms Department for a MECHANICAL ENGINEER of superior qualifications. Duties comprise the general supervision and inspection of machinery at a number of stations, designing and erection of new plant, carrying out important repairs, advising on technical matters, etc., etc. The machinery consists of prime movers of various types, refrigerating machinery on ammonia and CO₂ compression systems, Dairy machinery of all descriptions, Hydraulic and other fodder presses.
Special knowledge of dairy machinery is desired but not an essential condition. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 400, rising by Rs. 15 to Rs. 700, but as appointment now made would be temporary for one year on the lowest grade of Rs. 400, with possibility of being made permanent and pensionable, if fully suitable.
Applications accompanied by particulars of age, experience and qualifications and copies of testimonials may be submitted to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Kasauli, not later than 15th August, 1915. 593

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to **MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.** 402

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption and other lung complaints. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy the patients. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED—A GRADUATE in HEAT MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Virangam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRANGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED a SUB-VERSEER on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 p.m. Those who have passed Sub-Verseers' examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1915, with copies of testimonials.
(Sd.) M. H. DAVDI,
President,
1351 Bagalkot Municipality.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and condition of service may be obtained. 591

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY—Wanted—An ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, pay Rs. 60 per month.
A Loco Draftsman, pay Rs. 60 per month.
Applications should reach the undersigned by 15th August 1915.
E. FRASER,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
G. P. State Railway.
Gondal, 22nd July, 1915. 1340

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, Next Scottish High School in the bazaar. 1335

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 135 per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bath, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of GAUTAMRAO KESHAV TRIVEDI late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Medical Practitioner. Deceased.

BHAGWAN GAUTAMRAO TRIVEDI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Thakurward outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of July, 1915.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. AND B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORE COAL, COKE AND SMITHY NUTS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960,000 tons of Bengal Railbores Coal for the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways to be delivered during twelve months April 1916 to March 1917.

1. The coal must be of the best quality, either handpicked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh Coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "bought" coal allowable.

2. The coal offered must have been subjected to recent analysis and a statement of the results should be submitted with the tender.

3. Tenders are also invited for the supply of hard coke and Smithy Nuts for the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways during the same period as follows—

To be delivered in equal monthly quantities.

Foundry Coke soft 1,200
Foundry Coke hard 6,500
Smithy Nuts 7,500

4. Tenders may be obtained from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

5. Tenders will be received up to 1 o'clock on Monday, the 16th August 1915, and should be marked "Tenders for Bengal Railbores Coal, Coke and Smithy Nuts for G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways," and addressed to the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

6. Successful Tenders will be expected to execute the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. Railways Contract form and no alteration in the same will be permitted.

7. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer, and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

1347

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PAYNE AND CO., Solicitors and Notaries Public, have removed their office to the 2nd and 3rd floors of TREACHER'S BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, since MONDAY, the 19th inst. 1336

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. R. LISTS
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1395.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.
(S. T.).

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Meadows Street, (1st floor opposite the Oak Lane) the very valuable handsome, new designed and made to order highly polished teak and blackwood furniture by the well-known high class furniture makers Breslau, Devji Kanji Wimbridge and Roberts consisting of very valuable drawing room sofa cabinet, cuizi corner screen, drawing room bookcase by Breslau, sofas and easy chairs, by Wimbridge, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, magnificent tiled and mirrored drawing room cabinet, dressing cheval glass with tiled cabinet and drawers, fancy writing tables, dumbwaiters sideboards, chest of drawers, metal safes, Jone hand sewing machine, English sars by White.

away laidlaw on stand, wooden and iron single beds with mattress by Evans Fraser, kerosene stoves, glassware and crockery ware by Treacher, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Also one full size solid mahogany Billiard Table by John Roberts with one and a half inch thick slate complete with balls, marking board and 8 cues and 3 rests, and lamp solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., etc.

The property of W. Morris Esq., cotton broker deceased.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Meadows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO TELEGRAPH, ELECTRIC and STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS. SULPHATE OF COPPER.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th July 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite Tarachand Purnam) first floor.

By order of the office concerned, 100 kegs (5 tons.) Sulphate of Copper each keg of 1 cwb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, July 29.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND, ED PROPERTIES AT KALACHOWKY ROAD (PAREL), ABDUL REHMAN STREET, AND SEWRI CROSS ROAD, IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdulaji Haji Mahomed Plaintiff.

others. Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction the following properties on the days, times and places mentioned against the lots.

Lot Nos. 2 and 3: Properties at Kalachowky Road (Parel) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Kala Chowky Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3482 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1 on the West by Parel Road on the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Manufacturer.

ing Company and on the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59.

LOT NO. 3.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Kala Chowky Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1082 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by Lot No. 2 on the West by Parel Road on the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Mills Co. and on the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7501 and Street No. 99, Kala Chowky Road.

LOT NO. 4.

Abdul Rehman Street Property.

On SATURDAY the 21st day of August, 1915, at 5 p.m. on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1440 New No. 7189 Old Survey No. 10065 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage on the West by Abdul Rehman Street on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the South by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 21 and Street No. 85.

Lot No. 6.

Sewri Cross Road (Vadala) properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August 1915 at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toca tenure together with a chawl a bungalow (with furniture lying therein) a dyeing factory (with the boiler tubs and other dyeing implements lying thereon) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seewri Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,620 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3-4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186 14/2186, 1/2194, and 2/2183, 1A-2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2113, 6/2185 and 1/2186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185 4/2187, 8/2187 and 11/2186, 3A/2218, 3B/2213, 4/2194 8B/2184, 8A/2184, 8/2194, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5-10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2184 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5B/2213, 5A/2213 and 2A/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185, and 2-10/2186 9/2185, 2-12/2188 and 6/2187, 7/2213, 5/2187, and 1-13/2188, 7-15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road on the West by the ocean, Hajji and Jassim Britto and others on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and others and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar and others which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 &c.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office in Humnum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

United Press of Bombay are unanimous in acclaiming Mr. HORACE GOLDIN'S visit as the GREATEST THEATRICAL EVENT ever seen in this city.

READ PRESS CRITICISMS.

To-night at 9-30 p. m.

HORACE GOLDIN AND COMPANY

WILL GIVE THEIR FULL PROGRAMME AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

In order to reach the whole of Bombay Mr. Horace Goldin will give his full programme on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 6-30 p. m. at special prices.

THE
BELGIAN RELIEF CONCERT.

It has been decided to postpone the Belgian Relief Concert which was to have been held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the 4th proximo to a future date, which will be advertised shortly, owing to the proposal to make Wednesday the 4th August, a day of intercession and prayer.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessions

AS USUAL

DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Madras Rangoon Colombo Amritsar Delhi Penang Peking

Medan (Sumatra) Cebu Hong-Kong Kowloon Canton (F.M.S.) Shanghai Seremban (F.M.Tientsin) Tsingtau (North China) Hankow Yokohama Kobe

Haiphong (F.M.S.) Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund \$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE
IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy Hongkong Shanghai Canton Kowloon Penang Peking Yokohama Kobe

Medan (Sumatra) Cebu Hong-Kong Kowloon Canton (F.M.S.) Shanghai Seremban (F.M.Tientsin) Tsingtau (North China) Hankow Yokohama Kobe

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Post Box No. 84.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Every description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to our customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security. Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken. Address—31, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SOUND" Bombay.

BANKING.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATREGeneral Manager Steve Buckingham.
TO-NIGHT! GALA NIGHT!
6-30 AND 10GRAND PRODUCTION OF A POTTED
BURLESQUE PANTOMIME

CINDERELLA

MISS NORA MOORE
MISS MADELINE LA ROCHE.
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
LEITH HARVEY,
C. H. MORRIS.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM

Our Exclusive Drama in 2 Parts.

EXPERT'S SECRET.

BOOK OF FORTUNE, TIP THAT
TRAVELLED, CHILD ACROBATIC AND
OTHER COMICS.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 321, Hornby Road, Po
BOMBAY.Do you find it
difficult and trouble
some to get water
from your Deep-
Well? If so, ask for
our deep-well pumps
and then your diffi-
culty is over. Will
draw water from even
150 feet depth with
easy working and
fluent flow.Prices and particulars
on request.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's HotelA LA CARTE
SERVICE

from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m.

AT THE
INTERNATIONAL STORES

Next to Hotel Majestic,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

USE **KATOL**
NO MOSQUITOES
WILL WORRY
YOU

KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas,
Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and
other germs.
Ans. 5 per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies.
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents—A. H. NASEB & Co.
No. "B" Peshwa Building, Princes Street.
Sole Importers—T. HARA, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 28th. Thompson Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

July 28th. Luzon Maru Mirata Kobe

The following steamers received port clearance on

Saturday: Rosemar for Marmagoa

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Kluwa for London

S. S. Nurani—The steamer Nurani, 2,870

tons, Captain H. W. Thompson, arrived

here yesterday from Colombo, having left

that port on the 25th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Crowe Hall—The steamer Crowe

Hall, 2,691 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail

to-day for Marmagoa, with the same bottom

cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru—The N. Y. K. steamer

Kirin Maru left Bombay for Tutuoria on

the 26th instant.

S. S. City of London—The Ellerman Line

steamer City of London Homebound bound

arrived at Marmagoa on the 24th instant.

S. S. Rosemar—The steamer Rosemar,

2,745 tons, Captain J. Pippet, will sail to-day

for Burrow-in-Furness, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. E. Romellian, Dolg, K. N. & Co

K. Tregurno, Humphreys, D. Nanji & Sons

K. Rosemar, Tippet, K. N. & Co

K. Westfield, Jones, Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Neeravati, K. N. & Co

K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield, W. & A. Graham

3 Clan Macdonald, Swanton, J. Finlay & Co

4 Bhuin Maru, K. N. & Co

5 K. N. & Co

6 Bahrein, T. M. & Co

8 Crew Hall, Jones, K. N. & Co

9 Chaudhary, Livingston, M. M. & Co

10 City of Vienna, K. N. & Co

12 & 13 Futaba, K. N. & Co

14 Lhasa, King, M. M. & Co

15 Dwarka, Prince, M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aranda, M. M. & Co

4 Khiva, P. & O. S. N. Co

5 Nirtas, D. Nanji & Sons

6 Cula, M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macdonald, Waterhouse, T. M. & Co

Island, Watson, T. M. & Co

K. N. & Co

K. N. & Co

EXPORTS.

July, 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 5 bales wool, B. Fazmal,

Natal Transport (s) 3,000 tons manganese

ore, Central India Mining Co.; 600 bales

cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 225

bales cotton waste, M. Amersey & Co.; 800

cotton waste, G. Veerji & Co.; 424 bales

wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales

cotton fly, M. Amersey & Co.; 450 cwt.

myrabolams, D. Velji; 33 cwt. kapok seeds,

D. Velji; 50 cwt. old scrap copper, C.

Macdonald & Co.

FOR LEITH.

Priestfield (s) 85,800 cwt. cotton seed,

Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 12,600 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli

Bros.; 8,000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.;

11,000 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bawean (s) 300 bales cotton, James Finlay

& Co.; 600 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bawean (s) 400 cwt. mustard seed, M.

Soni; 6,000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.;

6,000 cwt. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 530 bales

cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 1,050 cwt. myrabolams, P.

Mathuradas & Co.; 10,010 cwt. linseed, E. D.

Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Elgin from Rangoon, Agents, M. M.

& Co.; 2,415 bags rice, 3,198 pieces teak

squares, 2,492 pieces teak posts, 888 pieces

teak planks, 1,114 bundles teak battens,

19,576 bundles, 47,619 pieces teak scantlings,

378 bundles, 955 pieces teak boards, 61 pieces

j. w. squares, 85 pieces j. w. sleepers, 864

bundles j. w. battens, 520 bundles, 5,431

pieces j. w. scantlings, 395 bundles engwood

battens, 201 bundles, 18,168 pieces eng

scantlings, 351 pieces eng. sleepers, 42 pieces

kanyin planks, 1,243 bundles pinkado

battens, 7 nos. elephant tusks.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

LECTURE AT THE DECCAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 28.

In the course of a lecture on "Types of

Agricultural Co-operation," delivered by

Mr. V. H. Ganehalil, Assistant Registrar,

at a quarterly meeting of the Deccan Agri-

cultural Association, Poona, the lecturer

reviewed the work done in European coun-

tries, especially Denmark and Ireland in

the matter of co-operation in dairy farm-

ing. In Denmark it is quite a common

thing to find the farmer a member of nine

or ten different societies, all of which help

him in the disposal of his produce. There

is the creamery at which the cream is

separated from the milk, the bacon-curing

factory to which pigs go, the egg-collecting

society which disposes of his poultry eggs

and several other institutions whose labours

all tend to help him to dispose of his pro-

duce to the best advantage. The same sys-

tem prevails in Ireland.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING

IN INDIA.

The Co-operative movement was started

in India eleven years ago and has made

satisfactory progress, especially in the Bom-

bay Presidency, ever since. A direction in

which further progress was desirable, how-

ever, was in the establishment of societies

having for their object the assisting of the

farmer in the disposal of his produce. For

this purpose the establishment of Co-opera-

tive Purchase Societies were needed to en-

able the cultivator to secure the implements,

stock, etc., necessary to his calling; sale

societies were a still greater desideratum for

the profitable disposal of products; but one

of the greatest needs in India was the call

for co-operative dairying. Every city, he

held, should improve its milk supply by the

establishment of dairy societies controlled

by a central union and all municipalities

should do everything in their power to assist

dairy societies.

The speaker drew attention to the con-

gested state of Ratnagiri district and sug-

gested that some co-operative scheme was

necessary to help the people to improve their

position.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours

hours on Wednesday, the 28th July 1915, giv-

ing data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity

is in excess in the south-west Punjab and

normal or in defect elsewhere. Day tempera-

ture is generally higher than usual, the ex-

cess amounting to 16 deg. F. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces—Rainfall has been

fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.54 in., Caw-

npore 2.52 in., and Allahabad 0.27 in. Skies

moderately to heavily clouded. Day tempera-

ture is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad

but in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are clear in

upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west

Rajputana, heavily clouded in lower Sind and

lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The

air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Tempera-

ture is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kataliwar and Central India

West—Surat reports 1.74 in. of rain. Skies

are moderately to heavily clouded. Day tem-

perature is in excess in north Gujarat and at

Rajkot and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces—Jubbulpore reports

0.1 in. of rain, Akola 0.19 in., and Nagpur 0.63 in.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The

Konkan—Rainfall has been nearly

general; Bombay has had 3.32 in., Ratnagiri

1.19 in., Mormugao 0.26 in., and Karwar 0.73 in.

Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Rain-

fall has been nearly general though light in

north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay

Deccan; Poona has had 1.09 in., Belgaum

0.43 in., Aurangabad 0.17 in., and Nizamabad

0.13 in. Skies are heavily clouded and some-

times in defect in Hyderabad and at some

stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—Rainfall has increased in

the United Provinces, south Gujarat and

north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan but

decreased in the Central Provinces, the south

Konkan, south Malabar and Central India

Coastal. It has been nearly general on the

west coast of the Peninsula and in north

Hyderabad, but general in the United Pro-

vinces and local in the Bombay Deccan and

some parts of the Peninsula, fairly general rain

in the United and the Central Provinces, local

in the Bombay Deccan and some parts of the

Peninsula, showers in Kataliwar and Central India

West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, the 28th of July, 1915.

Bihar	83.670.3	83	1.58	0.28
Do (27th)	82.665.0	90	12.18	0.57
Aurangabad	76.173.2	90.17	17.16	6.00
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.972.7	78.6	13.10	2.26
Hyderabad	79.871.5	80.00	10.18	3.81
MALABAR AND Ceylon				
Malabar	78.771.8	93.2	25.51	13.32
Calcutt	79.873.1	95.07	17.57	5.12
Ceylon	86.471.7	91.0	42.94	1.88
Colombo	88.474.2	83.0	39.15	6.25
MALAKA (SINGAPORE) AND MYNOR				
Manilla	87.277.2	74	14.22	4.60
Belga	84.374.7	73.00	10.43	2.19
Cuddapah	91.477.5	70.07	9.77	7.84
Do (27th)	90.476.9	89.0	6.08	7.89
Bangalore	75.369.5	93.0	12.10	2.26
Coimbatore	82.360.1	70.02	5.48	3.63
Do (27th)	83.361.1	83	1.45	3.65
Nepatam	90.177.5	88	3.30	0.26

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) ..	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (") ..	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating) ..	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating) ..	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) ..	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (") ..	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating) ..	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating) ..	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ISSUES OF CAPITAL IN 1915.

In considering the amount of capital which the country is subscribing at the present time, account has to be taken of the great War Loans placed from time to time, and when this is done it is evident that never have the British people subscribed capital as freely as they are now doing. Beyond subscribing for the War Loan of last year of £350,000,000, the greater part of which has been paid-up in the past half-year, they have provided in the first six months of 1915 a sum of nearly £92,000,000. Of this total £41,000,000 has been for the United Kingdom and has consisted chiefly of a new issue on balance of £31,500,000 of Exchequer bonds. In our calculations we include only the actual sums raised and exclude conversions. We have provided the Colonies and foreign countries with nearly £21,000,000 of new money, the Colonies having asked us for £23,000,000 and foreign countries for nearly £27,000,000. It should be clearly understood that these amounts are over and above the sums supplied by the Government and paid out of the proceeds of the War Loans. That is to say, if at the end of the year we provide the Colonies and foreign countries with £100,000,000 of capital by the public issue of securities, we shall, if the Government's estimate is realised, supply them with another £20,000,000 of money, the Government having agreed to make loans to the Allies and to the Colonies of £200,000,000 in twelve months to the end of March 1916, plus the additional loan that is to be made to Italy, the amount of which has not yet been announced. Including the new Loan, for which subscriptions are now being received, and excluding the Treasury bills, which are banking securities and do not absorb permanent capital, there is the prospect that in the current year the British people will find capital for British Government loans and loans to foreign countries nearly twice as great as they did last year, when the amount reached £537,000,000. It is obvious that the whole of this money will not be provided out of current savings, but will be drawn in part from the floating capital of the country hitherto employed at home and abroad. Still after allowing for this fact, we anticipate that in the current year the country will save and will invest in War Loans or in other securities some £200,000,000, and will also provide a considerable amount of capital privately for house construction, the extension of factories, &c. It will be realised that we use the word "save" in its ordinary sense, meaning money saved by private persons and invested in securities and in house property, &c. Inasmuch as the bulk of the money will be used for War purposes, and will not add to the accumulated wealth of the nation, the word "save" is a misnomer. Nevertheless, having regard to the large sums of money we are now providing for reproductive purposes and for loans to the Colonies and to foreign countries, we are not without hope that on balance the accumulated wealth of the country will show no decline in the current year, in spite of the sums that are now being destroyed by War expenditures.—"The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuters's Telegrams.)

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	800
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports ..	..
Ed. Americans ..	5,154
Egyptian G. Q. F. ..	7,204
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	9.11
Oct. ..	9.46
New York Official noon call ..	9.13
Jan. ..	9.49
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	8.95
Jan. ..	9.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28.

Estimated Sales ..	8,000
Total Imports ..	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	5.06
July-Aug.	5.06

Aug-Sept.	5.08
Sept-Oct.	5.17
Oct-Nov.	5.23
Nov-Dec.	5.28
Dec-Jan.	5.33
Jan-Feb.	5.37
Feb-Mar.	5.42
Mar-Apr.	5.47
Apr-May.	5.50
May-June.	5.54
June-July.	5.56
July-Aug.	5.59

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July.	5.04	5.08
July-Aug.	5.04	5.08
Aug-Sept.	5.07	5.10
Sept-Oct.	5.16	5.19
Oct-Nov.	5.24	5.25
Nov-Dec.	5.29	5.30
Dec-Jan.	5.34	5.35
Jan-Feb.	5.39	5.39
Feb-Mar.	5.44	5.44
Mar-Apr.	5.49	5.49
Apr-May.	5.53	5.53
May-June.	5.56	5.56
June-July.	5.59	5.58
July-Aug.	5.62	5.61

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	London, July 27th.
Good Bengal M. G. ..	3.85 d.
E.G. ..	4.00 d.
Fine ..	4.15 d.
Good Oomra M. G. ..	4.35 d.
E.G. ..	4.50 d.
Fine ..	4.65 d.
Good M. G. Oomra ..	4.35 d.
Fine ..	4.65 d.
Good Broach ..	4.75 d.
E.G. ..	4.90 d.
Fine ..	5.05 d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, July 27th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	11,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
" to Continent ..	..
Futures at New York Oct. ..	9.09
Previous closing price ..	9.06
Futures at New York Jan. ..	9.47
Previous closing price ..	9.41
Spot Cotton at New York ..	9.05
Previous price ..	9.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	8.63
Previous price ..	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	8.94
Previous price ..	8.88
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	9.29
Previous price ..	9.23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 1/2
Demand Bills ..	4.76-40
Silver Commercial Bars ..	47 1/2

MANCHESTER MARKET.

	Liverpool, July 28th.
Tone of Cloths:—Steady. Disappointing demand.	
Tone of Yarns:—Quiet and unchanged.	

MONEY MARKETS.

	London, July 27th.
Bar Silver Spot ..	22 1/2
Closing Price of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5% ..	..
since 28th August 1914.	..
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/mt. ..	54
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/mt. ..	54
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	54
" " 6 " ..	54
Interest "day to day loans ..	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans ..	4 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England ..	£62,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

	London, July 27th.
WHEAT.	
Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per ..	56/6
" 92 lbs. ex-ship Nominal.	..
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. ..	56/6
July Sellers ..	..
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. ..	56/6
July Sellers ..	..
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. ..	56/1 1/2
Q. I. F. July Sellers ..	..
Wheat Bombay Choice White Nominal.	..
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 Nominal.	..

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60 lbs.—Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.	

Victorian—Nominal.	
New South Wales—Nominal.	
Karachi Barley July-August Buyers ..	36/6
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 410 lbs. ex-Ship. ..	55/9
July-August.	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnore 410 lbs. ex-Ship. ..	49/6
July-August.	..
Linseed Bombay per 410 lbs. ex-Ship. ..	56
August-Sept. Value ..	..
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; sellers ..	51/3
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. sellers ..	68/15/0
METALS.	
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	47 1/2
Copper Bransford ..	47 1/2
Yellow Metal ..	13
Tin Plates I.Q. Oaks 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9
English Best Selected Copper ..	85 1/2
Hard Spelter ..	60 1/2
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. ..	220-10-0
4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	..
FREIGHT.	
Oats:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ..	25
Value ..	..
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber July-August, sellers ..	2/5 1/2
Ceylon Rubber, Sept-Oct. paid ..	2/5 1/2
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 Q. & F. Calcutta ..	19/6
September-November ..	..
Raw Java, Q. & F. Bombay and Karachi ..	19/7 1/2
September-November ..	..
Fine White Java, Q. & F. Calcutta ..	22
September-November ..	..
Fine White Java, Q. & F. Bombay and Karachi ..	22 1/2
September-November ..	..
Calcutta, Linseed, Aug-Sept. sellers ..	55/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

	Bombay, July 28.
The market to-day was quiet with new Broach at Rs. 237. No business of any description was reported at these rates.	
The market eventually opened at Rs. 235 for good Broach, but has since steadied about Rs. 1.	
Business is practically at a standstill neither shippers nor the bazaar being disposed to do anything at all.	
Ready cotton is in poor demand.	
We quote:—	
Fine Bengal, September, 160 ..	..
Fine Khamgaum Akola, September 159 ..	..
Good Broach, April 235-6 ..	..
Fully Gled Bengal, January 181 ..	..
Fine Akola, January 202-3 ..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

	Cotton.
The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th July, 1915:	
Cotton ..	2,159 Bales.
Wheat ..	5,362 cwts.
Linseed ..	3,962 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	6,699 "
Gingellyseed ..	897 "
Poppyseed ..	7 "
Groundnuts ..	3,678 "
Castorseed ..	5,725 "
Rice ..	3,461 "
Myrabollams ..	1,140 "
Cottonseed ..	22,463 "
Mowraeed ..	3,052 "
Gram ..	2,071 "
Jowar ..	1,098 "
Maise ..	295 "
Barley ..	3,439 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

	White.	White Pessi 85 per cent.	6-12, R.D.
White Delhi ..	..	..	per cwt.
White ..	..	..	6-10-6, R.D.
White ..	..	..	per cwt.
Linseed ..	Rs. 7-11, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Forward Sept. ..	Rs. 8-10, R.D. per cwt.	..	..
Rapeseed ..	..	..	..
Brown Cawnore ..	Rs. 6-7, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Brown Etawah ..	Rs. 6-9, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Brown Katni ..	Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Yellow Guzerat ..	Rs. 7-9, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Poppyseed ..	..	..	..
Ready ..	Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Groundnuts ..	Bold .. Rs. 36, B.T. per candy.	..	..
Mowraeed ..	.. Rs. 22, B.T. per cwt.	..	..
Castorseed ..	.. Rs. 6-10, R.D. per cwt.	..	..
Ready ..	.. Rs. 22, B.T. per candy.	..	..
Cottonseed ..	.. Rs. 22, B.T. per candy.	..	..
Teelseed ..	..	..	..
Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 44, B.T. per candy.	..	..

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	Rs. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	Rs. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	Rs. 3 7-8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. Is. 4 5-32d.	

Do. do. Forward ..	Is. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready. Is. 4 7-32d.	
Francs 3 m.-s. nominal.	..
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	130 1/2
Do. Shanghai ..	166
60 d-s. Yokohama ..	151 1/2

BULLION.

We quote:—	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-12-6
English Dragons ..	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	58-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 28.
The Cotton Mill share market presented a better tone to-day and a rise in a few points was recorded during the course of the day. Tata iron and steel also improved. In mill shares for August delivery Davids improved to Rs. 245, Fazulbhai to Rs. 280, Standard to Rs. 917 1/2 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,117 1/2.
Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,815 and Swadesthi to Rs. 1,412 1/2.
Finlays were quoted at Rs. 247 1/2. Crescent at Rs. 882 and New Great Eastern at Rs. 195.
Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,650.
Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 290.
Bombay-Burma trading shares were placed at Rs. 910.
Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,085.
Tata iron steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 104 1/2 and Deferred to Rs. 203.
Mandira Bhon Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 69 1/2. Sialkot Narwal at Rs. 32 1/2. Gujrat Railway shares at Rs. 90 and Central Provinces Ry. shares at Rs. 112.
GOVERNMENT PAPER.
Business in 3 1/2 per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 89 1/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 88 1/2.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the Share Market a very quiet tone prevailed in all sections. Jute declined in the afternoon in sympathy with gunnies, a considerable drop in prices being registered in some instances. Yesterday's tea sales went off satisfactorily, except that the commonest kinds were equally neglected. The Market closed quiet all round.
The following sales took place:—
Coal:—Raneegunge 23/4.
Jute:—Alliance (ord) 169; Auckland (ord) 114; Barnagore 76/8; Clive (ord) 69; Delta (ord) 223; Empire (ord) 12/8; Empire (prefs) 107; Fort Gloster (ord) 22 1/2; Fort William (ord) 63; Hooghly (prefs) 12/6; Kamarhaty (ord) 170; Naihati (prefs) 112.
Miscellaneous:—Shahdara-Delhi-Shamapur, Railway 132/8; Muree Brewery 118.
Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 89 1/2 and small lots were done at 90/4.

CALCUTTA SALT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Owing to the difficulties in arranging freights, the price of salt has gone up to 25 per cent. during last few days in Calcutta. Fortunately there is no danger of a shortage, as stocks of some 160,000 tons are in hand and one firm of salt brokers alone is said to have nearly 50,000 tons now on its way to Calcutta.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 28.

On account of the impending long vacation of the Chief Court from 2nd August several applications for winding up of Joint Stock Companies have been or are being filed before the Chief Court.
Messrs. Dignasse and Bangham, Chartered Accountants, who are the voluntary liquidators of the Amritsar National Insurance and Banking Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) have applied for the continuance of the voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court.
Justice Shadi Lal has reserved orders on the application for winding up by the Court of the Amritsar General Flour Mills Co., Ltd., by Official Liquidators of the Doaba Bank.
The winding up application in respect of the Papalpus, Ltd., and a Ginning Press Co. at Dera Ghazi Khan will also come up for consideration this week.

LIQUIDATION OF HOSTILE FIRMS.

REPRESENTATION BY UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have addressed the local Government expressing disappointment and apprehension at the remarks recently made by Sir William Clark to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of liquidation of hostile firms. The Chamber insisted within as short a time as is practicable every hostile firm in India should cease absolutely to exist as an entity, and all possibility of immediate resuscitation of these firms as going concerns after the war should be entirely removed.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 27th instant, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Dock.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant.

ECONOMIC DANGER OF INDIA.

LR. J. C. BOSE'S WARNING.

THREATENED JAPANESE SWAMPING OF INDIAN MARKETS.

On Saturday last, the members of the Ram Mohan Library and Reading Room, Calcutta, entertained Dr. J. C. Bose, the President of the Library, at an evening party. There was a large and influential gathering to welcome the great scientist after his prolonged world wide tour, back to his mother country.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Vice-President of the Library welcomed Dr. Bose in an eloquent speech and detailed the great services done to the country by him.

DR. BOSE'S REPLY.

Dr. Bose in reply expressed his thanks for the great interest shown in different parts of this country in the success of his work. This was the fourth occasion on which he had been deputed to the West by the Government of India on a scientific mission, and the success that has attended his visit to foreign countries has exceeded all his expectations. In Vienna, in Paris, in Oxford, Cambridge and London, in Harvard, Washington, Chicago and Columbia, in Tokio and in many other places his work has uniformly been received with high appreciation. In spite of the fact that his researches called into question some of the existing theories, his results have notwithstanding received the fullest acceptance. This was due to a great extent to the convincing character of the demonstration afforded by the very delicate instruments he had been able to invent, and which worked under extremely difficult tests with extraordinary perfection. Even the most critical savants in Vienna felt themselves constrained to make a most generous admission. In these new investigations on the borderland between physics and physiology, they held that Europe has been left behind by India, to which country they would now have to come for inspiration. It has also been fully recognised that science will derive benefit when the synthetic intellectual methods of the East co-operate with the severe analytical methods of the West. These opinions have also been fully endorsed in other centres of learning and Dr. Bose had received applications from distinguished Universities in Europe and America for admission of foreign post-graduate scholars to be trained in his Laboratory in the new scientific methods that have been initiated in India.

RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR INDIA.

This recognition that the advance of human knowledge will be incomplete without India's special contributions, must be a source of great inspiration for future workers in India. His countrymen had the keen imagination which could extort truth out of a mass of disconnected facts and the habit of meditations without allowing the mind to dissipate itself. Inspired by his visits to the ancient Universities, at Taxila at Nalanda and at Conjeevaram, Dr. Bose had the strongest confidence that India would soon see a revival of those glorious traditions. There will soon rise a Temple of Learning where the teacher cut off from worldly distractions would go on with his ceaseless pursuit after truth, and dying, hand on his work to his disciples. Nothing would seem laborious in his inquiry; never as he to lose sight of his quest, never is he to be obscured by any terrestrial temptation. For he is the Sanyasin spirit, and India is the only country where so far from there being a conflict between science and religion, knowledge is regarded as religion itself. Such a misuse of science as is now unfortunately in evidence in the West would be impossible here. Had the conquest of air been achieved in India, her very first impulse would be to offer worship at every temple for such a manifestation of the divinity in man.

ECONOMIC DANGER OF INDIA.

One of the most interesting events in his tour round the world was his stay in Japan, where he had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the efforts of the people and their aspirations towards a great future. No one can help being filled with admiration for what they have achieved. In materialistic efficiency, which in a mechanical era is regarded as an index of civilisation, they have even surpassed their German teachers. A few decades ago they had no foreign shipping and no manufacture. But within an incredibly short time their magnificent lines of steamers have proved so formidable a competitor that the great American line in the Pacific will soon be compelled to stop their sailings. Their industries again, through the wise help of the State and other adventurous aids are capturing foreign markets. But far more admirable is their foresight to save their country from any embroilment with other nations with whom they want to live in peace. And they realise any predominant interest of a foreign country in their trade or manufacture is sure to lead to misunderstanding and friction. Actuated by this idea they have practically excluded all foreign manufactured articles by prohibitive tariffs.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Is our country slow to realise the danger that threatens her by the capture of her market and the total destruction of her industries? Does she not realise that it is helpless passivity that directly provokes aggression?

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation. West of India Angling Association. Annual General Meeting. Mr. Adamson's Flat, Forbes Building. Home Street 6.30 p.m. Parsi Writers' Association. Lecture by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., on "The Beginning of Modern Gujarati Literature." Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort. 6.15 p.m. T. E. the Governor and Lady Willington at Pandharpur.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana. Poona Races: First Extra Meeting. P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails, due at 9 p.m.

MONDAY, August 2.

Wilson Philological Lecture, Bombay University Library, 5.15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m. Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9.30 p.m. Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8.45 and 10.30 p.m. Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SIMONSEN—On the 29th July, 1915 at Bantion, San Thome, Madras, to Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Simonsen, a son (still-born). WALKER—On the 24th June, 1915, at the De Vere Hotel, Kensington, W., to Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Walker, of Madras, a son.

MARRIAGE.

McGEE-DRUMMOND—On the 27th April, 1915, at Christ Church, Vancouver, by the Rev. C. C. Owen, Robert Aubrey Millard McGee, son of late R. McGee of Toronto, to Elsie Kathleen Mary, second daughter of the late Major-General J. H. Drummond, Bombay Staff Corps, and Mrs. Drummond, Oakland, Groenland.

DEATHS.

CANTONER—On the 17th July, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, from a relapse of Pyrexia of unknown origin, Vere Euston Edward, the dearly beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cantoner of "Craig-side," Cottage, Simla, aged 31 years, 1 month and 10 days. LIGHTLE—On the 8th July, at Bastipur Colliery, Kusunda, Edward Lightle, of heart failure, aged 43 years. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, July 29.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding. 1st Guards—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July and August. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6.45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, with helmets, bayonets and water bottles. 4 days 28th to 31st July. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 6 days 1st to 4th Aug. "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 7 days 7th to 13th Aug. "G" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 3 days 14th to 16th Aug. "B" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 5 days 17th to 21st Aug. "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 3 days 22nd to 24th Aug. "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 3 days 25th to 27th Aug. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 4 days 28th to 31st Aug. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day. 5. Enrolments—Men on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.—No. 8275 Vol. I. A. Colombo and No. 8276 Vol. I. A. Norreghard. The undernamed having been re-enrolled in the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Coy.—No. 5484 Cye. J. Cornfield. 52. Appointments—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments in "E" (Cyclist) Coy. from this date—No. 5484 Cye. J. Cornfield to be Lieut. Sergeant and fill an existing vacancy. (Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Boxing Tournament.—The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at an early date. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights &c to the Sergeant-Major as early as possible and go into training at once.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAELS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m. on Saturday next.

MUD SPORTS POSTPONED.

Owing to the condition of the ground the Mud Sports announced for Wednesday, the 28th July 1915 have been cancelled. The programme for the following Wednesday, the 4th August, will be the same as has arranged for the 21st July.

A DOCK ACCIDENT.

At the Alexandra Dock, Bapu Baban, a cart driver was tilting his cart near the door of the Warehouse when the door was being shut, but as the cart had already been tilted and the bales had slid back they fell with great force against the door, which caused it to be unloosed and fell into the shed. A warehouse checker, Moses Abraham, who was standing near the door was felled by the falling door and was very much injured; he is now in the hospital lying seriously ill.

A FATAL LANDSLIP.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday on the body of Danoo Nathoo, a Hindustani labourer, about 25 years of age. Danoo Nathoo was working at Bhandarwada still, with a number of workmen, when it began to rain on Wednesday evening he accompanied by his sister-in-law took shelter under a projecting stone near the hill, while his companions went into a hut which was near by. But the excessive rain had loosened the earth and the stone fell on Danoo killing him immediately and his sister-in-law also became unconscious by the shock although there were no bodily injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death under the circumstances.

THE WEATHER.

MISSING MONSOON-AFTERMATH OF LAST FLOODS.

The missing monsoon has put in a welcome appearance since the last three days, and Bombay is having its share of steady rain with pleasant intervals of a doubtful character. The only serious effect of the weather so far as the city is concerned is the falling of a big tree just opposite to the Skating Rink. The trams are running as usual with sudden stoppages, followed by a string of cars all detained owing to the failure of "power" as the helpless Inspector invariably informs the impatient passengers.

The story of the victims of the Indravati, is a tragic event and no doubt fully corroborates the horrors of sea-travelling between the Konkan and Bombay which were graphically related by the Hon. Mr. Paranjipe, the Hon. Mr. Rodda and several others at the Provincial Conference and the Legislative Council, at the last Poona Sessions. The sea round about the harbour is still running very high and portends a cyclonic state of things.

It is interesting to note that the aftermath of the flooding is being echoed in the Municipal Chambers of our city. At yesterday's Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation there were two complaints. The first complainant said that his "dhoti" was damaged in the late floods and he humbly claimed a compensation of Rs. 6. The second was a complaint from the Grain Merchants' Association inviting attention to the damage caused to the merchandise stocked in the godowns at Dana Bunder in consequence of accumulation of rain water during heavy rains in consequence of want of proper drainage and outlets.

Heavy rains have fallen on the ghats and the general forecast, as things at present stand, seems to indicate an all-round good-monsoon so far as Bombay, Deccan and the neighbouring Konkan districts are concerned.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. July 1915.	Total since 28th June 1915.	June 1st to 28th July 1914.	1913.
Colaba/Oliver vatory	3.32	50.12	39.29	58.69
Fort (St. Geo's Hospital)	5.41	50.85	43.52	68.35
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hosp.)	2.91	49.62	44.83	67.47
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	2.28	54.34	48.10	70.71

THE DISASTER IN THE HARBOUR.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

Further enquiries among the passengers of the s.s. Indravati, which met with such a serious and unfortunate accident on Tuesday, as reported in our columns, have elicited the names of the nine passengers, who included among them a young girl, who were swept into the sea by the tremendous waves. These were: (1) Balabai Krishna, girl, aged 17, (2) Dhunia Bapu, (3) Ratna Rana, (4) Hari Gangaji, (5) Devu Sota, (6) Luxman Bhao, (7) Gopal Govind, (8) Luxman Babaji and (9) Rama Shiva. The crew of the s.s. 2764 picked up from the sea one of the men Rama Shiva, a sweeper by profession, near Karanja, where he was evidently drifted by the tide. None of the other persons have yet been found.

FLOODS IN COCHIN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 28.

News comes from Cochin that owing to recent heavy rains the rivers are flooded, causing considerable damage.

DONATION TO ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The following are the donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June:—Mr. Laxman Vithal Sathav Rs. 100, Mrs. Ellen Liston Rs. 75, Mr. Shah Rajanji Jayachand Rs. 25, Mr. Hansraj Prangji Thackersey on behalf of the late Bai Kesarbai widow of Dharamraj Lalji Rs. 25, Mr. Ranchodas Chaturbhaj Kachhi Rs. 11, Mrs. C. Burrows Rs. 5, Mr. Vasant Rao A. Dabholkar Rs. 2. Clothing from Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, Messrs. Vasant Rao Anand Rao Dabholkar and Hariwan Walji. Sweets, grain and fruits, etc. from Messrs. Hibji Eirji Labai, Nensi Soju Sitaram Prasad, Hirji Mali, Wirji Maloo, Haneraj Ratani, Shah Maneck Nathoo, Tokersi Jiwan, Gowrishanker Girdhar, Dampi Kesurdas, Ramchandra Narsingh Harekhand Kapurchand, Shah Lalji Pata, a silver merchant, Maneckji Jethabhai, Thokersi Mansi, Kana Pocha, Velji Anand, Hariwan Walji, Shah Durlabhdas Dhunj, Dewchand Bawji, Hariwandas Namidas, Balaram Gunpatrao, and Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayandas.

SERVIAN RED CROSS FUND.

The General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association in India has received Rs. 1,087 from Mr. H. D. Watson, I.C.S., for the Serbian Red Cross Fund, being the proceeds of a fancy fair held at Balhouse and Mr. Watson and his co-workers are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. The amount has been remitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Serbian Red Cross Fund, London.

Mr. Boughey, C.S., Settlement Officer, Kangra, has six months' extension of leave on medical certificate. Mr. Middleton, C.S., now on duty with the Raja of Faridkot, will be posted to Kangra to carry on the settlement of that district in succession to Mr. Boughey.

MISS BARBARA BABINGTON.



One of the most attractive turns at the Excelsior Theatre during Mr. Horace Goldin's season is Miss Barbara Babington, who not only appears as the attractive heroine in his illusion sketch of "The Tiger God," but also gives a turn of her own with some very pleasing ballads.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

GOLDIN MATINEES.

We are asked to state that owing to Mr. Horace Goldin's short visit to Bombay, and to enable everyone the opportunity of seeing his performance, Mr. Goldin by special request will give three matinees weekly, viz., Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 6.30 at special matinee prices. Full variety and Goldin programme as at night. This should be a great boon to the large number of theatre-goers who prefer the before dinner performances.

DOCTORS' FEES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—With reference to P's letter on doctors' fees in your issue of the 28th instant, I beg to state that a similar case happened in my family about four months back. A doctor, who had been treating a patient for about six years, was asked to call without delay as the patient was in a critical condition, and the doctor promised to call within a couple of hours. More than a day however elapsed before the doctor called, and the patient growing worse, other doctors had to be called. The doctor was then plainly told that his services were not required as he had not come in time, and other professional men had to be engaged. He insisted, however, upon his being paid his fees, which was refused. He then sent in his account for his professional visit, which too was not acknowledged, and he had to give in. Had he a legal right to recover his fees, he would certainly have sued. It would be well, if in the typical case published in your paper the doctor was prosecuted for negligence.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one practising the noble profession of healing for over twenty years, I am greatly surprised and grieved to hear that Bombay contains doctors who are wanting in gentlemanly and professional conduct in demanding fees for attendance a few hours after the patient's death.

The New Medical Registration Act does not provide for such negligence but "P." will surely lay the Profession under a great favour by taking the case to the courts and neglect on the part of the doctor. Mind, the doctor did not visit the patient in spite of his knowledge that the latter was in a very critical condition. Being the regular medical attendant, the patient and his relatives must have been watching with anxious yearnings for the coming of the doctor. What must have been the feelings of the patient and his friends, when they saw grim death hovering round the bed, minutes slipping by and waiting and waiting in hopeless misery for the footsteps of the doctor who came not!

I do not mean to say that the doctor or any other doctor for the matter of fact would have been able to keep away the all-devouring angel but the comfort, which a doctor's sympathetic presence produces in such circumstances, is incalculable. The death loses its sting.—Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

Bombay, July 28th.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AUCTION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Jawan, Rs. 500. Mr. S. Omer's Beethova, Rs. 500. Mr. T. Harrison's Mat-Hat-Bair, Rs. 1,000. Mr. A. Nanjee's Columbus, Rs. 700. Mr. G. R. Valimohamed's Triumph, Rs. 600. Nawab Saif Ali Khan's Anas, Rs. 800. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent, Rs. 500. Mr. Hasan Badar's Crescent, Rs. 500. U. H. Maharaj of Gwalior's Vudha, Rs. 500. Mr. Budroddin's Shatra, Rs. 500. Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sayel, Rs. 500.

Mr. Justice Sadashiva Iyer has been appointed a member of the Rule Committee under the provision of section 123 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, vice Sir Banka Nair.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Nelson Fraser delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Japan yesterday evening at Prarthana Samaj Mandir; but in the course of his very few remarks as regards the system of education prevailing there, he pointed out the unique characteristic of the Tokio University in its having instituted a chair for a professor of Commercial Morality; and by the bye doubted whether the College of Commerce here had felt the necessity of constituting such a chair.

Being a student of the said College, I feel myself called upon to state that it is the uppermost wish in our Principal's mind to incorporate the subject of commercial ethics, in the course that is given here, as soon as possible; and he has made known his desire of doing so, in an address which he gave us on the opening of the College for this year.

Somewhat or other the heads of Indian schools and colleges believe that nothing that is beyond the curriculum prescribed by the University can be taught in their respective institutions. This is not, however, I venture to state, the case with our energetic Principal, as will be seen from the fact, that he has made a move over others by introducing two more subjects that are very important, but are unfortunately omitted by the University.

From this Principal Fraser will be satisfied to know that the subject of commercial ethics also will be taken up most probably in near future.—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT.

Bombay, 25th July 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the synopsis of "A very interesting and instructive lecture on Japan" delivered by Principal N. Fraser, appearing in your to-day's issue, I crave for the generous hospitality of your valuable space in order that I may offer some corrections of the misinformation contained therein.

The lecturer is reported to have stated that there was no law in Japan prohibiting the fraudulent imitation of the Trade Mark. This is not true. The revised "Law of Trade Mark," passed by the Imperial Diet, in force since November 1st, 1906, sets forth in elaborate rules all possible provisions for the registration and the protection of the Trade Mark. In pursuance of necessary procedure, and on payment of a nominal fee, any merchant can effect the registration of his Trade Mark, whereby he is entitled to sue those who make the illegal use of his Trade Mark, and the offenders are liable to the punishments—an imprisonment not longer than five years or a fine not exceeding yen 1,000. Even the foreign merchants and firms, resident outside the boundary of Japanese jurisdiction, by virtue of the commercial treaties, can claim and enjoy the protection and benefit of the said enactment. You will therefore see that the lecturer's allegation in this respect entirely falls through.

The lecturer went on to say that "The Japanese did not carry out his business obligations." I shall be really pleased to ask whether the Bombay mercantile community will endorse this rather extraordinary view. Japan has long been the biggest buyer of Indian cotton exported from Bombay, and the business men here would be taken aback to hear that the magnanimous foreign trade with a yearly total over one million pounds sterling has been successfully carried on by the traders utterly devoid of the sense of Commercial Morality. *Ezuno disse omnes.*

Further the obiter dicta of the lecturer contain some erroneous statements. But I will let them pass unrefuted, inasmuch as the arguments seem to be based upon the personal experiences of the lecturer, who sojourned only two months in Japan and apparently knows little of the national traditions and aspirations of the Japanese, the complete understanding of which is absolutely necessary to discuss the present and future of the people.—Yours, etc.

JAPANICA.

Bombay, July 26.

LECTURE ON MODERN GUJARATI LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B. (Judge, Small Causes Court) will deliver a lecture at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, a public lecture on "The Beginnings of Modern Gujarati Literature." This is the seventh lecture in the series of lectures in "Gujarati Language and Literature" organised by the Mandal. Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, July 28.

At yesterday's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council several members discussed the financial situation. The Financial Secretary, in his introductory speech, stated that the whole of the permanent revenues of the State, together with about one-third of the revenues from the Mines and the Caucery Power, is required for the obligatory recurring expenditure. The other two-thirds of the mines and power revenues are spent on the temporary establishment, and special grants, and in securing a small working surplus in the Budget.

If this policy of disposing of the fortuitous revenues is pursued for any length of time, the only way in which large capital works can be financed in future will be by raising loans on a considerable scale. Whether such a course is desirable or whether it is better to revert to the practice of laying by a considerable part of the fortuitous revenues for being spent on productive works, a practice which has enabled the State to carry through a large programme of railway and other works without recourse to borrowing during the last three or four years, is a large question of policy which is engaging the attention of the Government.

The members urged that the Caucery Power and mining revenues be spent on LATER.

At the Budget debate in the Mysore Legislative Council, the Dewan remarked that the special features of the year's budget are an equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure, a temporary diminution of the forest revenues owing to the war, a fresh source of revenue due to the Caucery Reservoir under construction, and increased grants to meet local wants in rural areas.

He emphasised the fact that the financial position of the State today was stronger than it ever was in the history of the State, except during the past two years. The change in these two years was due to investments on large productive works.

The cash balances between 1904 and 1908 was between 43 and 86 lakhs, but now it amounted to over 160 lakhs. This is in addition to over two crores of money remaining with the State in the shape of investments from the public and otherwise.

The meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation was adjourned to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Haji Nur Mahomed Zakaria, for several years Municipal Commissioner. It may be remembered that the deceased rendered valuable services to the Government in quelling several Mahomedan riots in Calcutta. He was the son of the well-known founder of the Calcutta Mosque.

Reference was also made at the meeting to the death of the late Mr. Banks at the Front, son of Dr. Banks, Municipal Commissioner and Protector of Emigrants.

(Continued from Column 6.)

director, batting admirably for their respective scores of 55 and 56—the Steiny team obtained 91 runs for the loss of four wickets, when there came a quick change, for the side was all out for the addition of only 5 runs. G. McBean took four wickets for no runs, while W. Roberts obtained three wickets for 1.

CLIFTON COLLEGE V. M. C. C.

A two days' match between Clifton College and the M.C.C. at Clifton ended in the defeat of the College by 106 runs. The partnership between Lord Hawke and Palairet in the M.C.C. second innings produced 107 runs for the first wicket.

M. C. C.

FIRST INNINGS.	
L. C. H. Palairet, b Bennett	0
Rev. F. N. B. Clamplain, b Bennett	0
C. F. Cooper, c Hawke, b Gordon	30
A. M. Miller, c Leslie, b Bennett	14
A. J. L. Hill, b Campbell	124
Lord Hawke, c Bickmore, b Bennett	0
T. L. Boughton, b Gordon	11
D. A. Clark, c Taberer, b Gordon	16
Board, b Campbell	21
King, not out	44
Thompson, b Matthias	25
Extras	25
Total	310

SECOND INNINGS.

L. C. H. Palairet, b Bennett	52
Rev. F. N. B. Clamplain, did not bat	
C. F. Cooper, c Hawke, b Matthias	19
A. M. Miller, c Bickmore, b Bennett	11
A. J. L. Hill, did not bat	
Lord Hawke, c Bassett, b Bennett	57
T. L. Boughton, not out	0
D. A. Clark, b Bennett	7
Board, did not bat	
King, did not bat	
Thompson, did not bat	
Extras	11
Total (5 wickets)	157

INNINGS declared closed.

CLIFTON COLLEGE

FIRST INNINGS.

A. F. Bickmore, b Palairet	22
R. Hawke, c Hawke, b Thompson	13
B. D. Hussy, b Palairet	17
A. A. Leslie, c King, b Miller	72
T. C. M. Taberer, b Miller	12
S. G. Bassett, c Board, b Thompson	42
S. J. Ritchie, c Board, b Palairet	7
C. M. St. A. Campbell, b Thompson	4
H. S. Gordon, b Thompson	5
F. W. Matthias, not out	20
J. P. Bennett, b Thompson	4
Extras	4
Total	157

SECOND INNINGS.

A. F. Bickmore, b Palairet	4
R. Hawke, c Miller, b Palairet	17
J. D. Hussy, b Palairet	17
A. A. Leslie, c King, b Miller	72
T. C. M. Taberer, c and b Thompson	19
S. G. Bassett, c Clark, b Thompson	60
S. J. Ritchie, c Board, b Palairet	7
C. M. St. A. Campbell, not out	13
H. S. Gordon, b Thompson	0
F. W. Matthias, c Miller, b Palairet	1
J. P. Bennett, c Miller, b Thompson	1
Extras	8
Total	204

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

M. P. BAJANA'S BRILLIANT INNINGS OF 141.

Cricket of a keen and exhilarating nature was seen in the military match between the Royal Horse Artillery and the 2nd Life Guards at Lord's on July 3. The finish was close and arrested the spectators' attention until the last ball was sent down, as in the second innings the Royal Horse Artillery were set the task of getting 257 runs to win after the Life Guards had declared their second innings after scoring 72 for three. The Artillery men struggled hard for victory, and when stumps were pulled up only required 8 runs for the honour, with three men still to go in. The outstanding figure of the game was Lieutenant C. K. Campbell, of the R.H.A., who scored 52 and 69, and, curiously enough, was out lbw on both occasions.

The Life Guards had to thank Trooper W. Massey and Captain T. R. Montgomery for a fruitful partnership midway in their innings. The former batted splendidly for his 66, which included one fine hit for 6. The innings closed for 198. With Lieutenants C. K. Campbell and J. A. S. Wenley in, the R.H.A. made a capital start, the batting of the former gallant officer being really sound and vigorous. But when he was out there came a dramatic collapse of the Artillery team, wickets falling in rapid succession. At 93 both men were sent back, and the whole side was out for 114. The chief actor in this drama was Trooper Haywood, who actually took six wickets for 19 runs. Moreover, he excelled in catching, as he obtained two wickets by hard returns to his single hand on each occasion. Following on, the Life Guards scored 72 for 3, and then declared, leaving the R.H.A. men 157 to get to win, with perhaps just sufficient time. Then it was that Lieutenant Campbell came prominently into the picture and hit cleanly all round the wicket, eventually being out lbw for an aggressive innings of 69. When stumps were finally drawn the Artillery, as mentioned previously, only wanted 3 runs for victory with three wickets in hand. Altogether it was highly interesting cricket, made even more so by the choice selections of the band of the 2nd Life Guards. An invitation was cordially extended to some fifty or more wounded soldiers, who, ending by their hearty applause, deservedly enjoyed the day's cricket, which was certainly most enjoyable.

A RETIRED INNINGS.

For the second week in succession the Oval has witnessed a little tail hitting by soldiers. The 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards met and defeated the 1st Welsh Guards by five wickets and 160 runs. The Welsh soldiers were disposed of for 89, Private Wilson, a left-hand bowler, taking six wickets for 35. When the Scots Guards went in, Private Cook quickly began to "play on the wood" without stint, and a couple of his strokes went into Harleyford-road. In his "retired" innings of 101 he certainly displayed not a little vigour, and treated all the Welsh Guard's bowlers with scant respect. Sergeant-Master-Tailor Miles was also prominent in his innings of 55, and when time was reached the Scots Guards had scored 249 for five.

On the Dulwich O.C. ground at Barkingside, Herve Hill, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Honourable Artillery Company met in a keen and exciting struggle, ending in eventual victory for the 3rd Battalion by 3 runs. Private O. C. Bristowe, the old Dark Blue, kept a fine length, and puzzled the majority of his opponents, with the result that the sum total of their efforts was 81. Private Bristowe took five for 21. When the 3rd Battalion went in wickets fell rapidly against Private R. S. Everitt, the well-known Non-descript cricketer, and it was a great struggle from first to last. Thanks to some steady batting by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hargreaves, however, who scored 84, the 3rd Battalion just managed to score a win. Private Everitt's bowling figures were six for 21, and he certainly

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY
CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal
Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

NOTICE.

DR. T. E. CARR, Dental Surgeon, begs
to state that he writes nothing to do
with the affair in which Mr. John Carr was
fired for firing a revolver which was reported
about a month ago. Dr. T. E. Carr is the
proprietor of the Dental Practice at 107,
Esplanade Road and he was absent from
Bombay at the time of the occurrence.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the
Editor should be addressed simply "To the
Editor," and not to any member of the
staff by name.
All BUSINESS communications (Adver-
tisements, changes of address, etc.) should
be addressed to the MANAGER and all re-
sponses made payable to him.
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in
delivery are requested to send the covers to
the Manager, previously marking thereon
the date of the paper enclosed therein. By
this means only can satisfactory investigation
be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new Advertisements or changes of
advertisements intended for insertion in the
paper must reach the Office not later than
6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspond-
ents are requested to write on one side of
the paper only and to have their MS. type-
written if possible.
All communications intended for publica-
tion in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be
accompanied by the name and address of
the writer, not necessarily for publication,
but as a guarantee of good faith. Unautho-
rized communications are rejected as such,
and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return
rejected communications, but if a stamped
and addressed envelope is enclosed with the
communication it will be returned, but if
this is not done, the rejected letter or
article is destroyed and in any case the
Editor does not hold himself responsible.
The Editor cannot correspond about the
rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 29, 1915.

THE CLERGY AND THE LAW

The letter which we published yester-
day, signed "Churchman," raises a
question of vital importance to the
Anglican community in India. Last
January, it will be remembered, we
published an article drawing attention
to the failure of the Local Government
to take action in the matter of the
refusal of a chaplain on the Govern-
ment establishment to administer the
Holy Communion to a dying man
because he had married his deceased
wife's sister. The article attracted the
attention of the Government of Bombay,
but after pondering over the matter for
some time they decided that they had no
jurisdiction in the matter and could not
interfere, and immediately afterwards
the Bishop of Bombay, who took no
notice whatever of the affair, and
indeed professes a supreme contempt for
newspaper criticism, went on leave. We
are not aware on what ground the
Government of Bombay decided that
they had no jurisdiction, but presum-
ably it is not to be taken as indicating
that the clergy on the establishment,
who are paid public servants, are above
the law and outside the control of
Government, but rather that they
can be dealt with in a matter of this
kind only by the Government of India

and not by the local authorities. But, if
such is the case, it is the duty of the
Local Government, which, as it possesses
an Ecclesiastical Department, has we
suppose some *locus standi* in the matter,
to draw the attention of the Govern-
ment of India to the case and ask
them to take such action as
will ensure the employment on
the establishment in Bombay only of
those ecclesiastical officers who are pre-
pared to obey the law. The matter is
very simple. There are two grounds on
which it ought to be considered. The
Church of England is a church
established by law and it is subject to
all the laws of the Realm. Its ministers
have no right of conscience, such as
might be claimed by the ministers of a
free church. As priests of the Establish-
ment Church they must obey the law and
they must settle with their consciences
before taking Orders whether they
can accept that position or not.
But having once taken Orders they
accept the position, and they cannot
honestly refuse to perform any duty
that is enjoined upon them by the law
as interpreted by the courts of the
Realm. That seems to us to be a plain
and honest statement of the position of a
clergyman of the Church of England in
regard to the question of the adminis-
tration of the Communion to a person
who has married his deceased wife's
sister. The law says that a man may marry
his deceased wife's sister and the highest
courts of the Realm have decided that
no clergyman of the Established
Church is entitled as a matter of con-
science, because he disapproves of
marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to
refuse the offices of the church to those
who have contracted such a marriage.
The matter was settled once and for all
in the famous case of Mr. and Mrs.
Bannister of Norwich, who were refused
the rites of the church by a local vicar,
whose action was upheld by the Bishop.
The matter went to the Court of Appeal
and the House of Lords, and at every
stage the action of the vicar was held to
be illegal and the injunction compelling
him to administer the sacrament to
Mr. and Mrs. Bannister was upheld.
That is how the matter stands in Eng-
land, where, though the Church is
established by law, the clergy are not
paid officers of the State. And it would
be altogether extravagant to hold that
the clergy of the Establishment Church
in India are any more free to exercise
their conscience, or any less subject to
the control of the courts, in India than
they are in England. But there is a
further ground which intensifies the
illegality of the position taken up by the
chaplain, in the case which was ex-
posed in our columns and his ecclesias-
tical superiors. The chaplain in ques-
tion, as are all the clergy on the
establishment in this country, is a paid
official of the State. He is paid out of
the revenues provided by the taxpayers of
the country for carrying out certain
duties, which may be briefly described as
the performance of all those ecclesias-
tical offices which a member of his com-
munity is legitimately entitled to de-
mand of him. That is for what he is
paid his salary, and, if he takes up the
position that he is not going, as a matter
of conscience, to perform any, or one,
of those duties in regard to a particular
individual, in defiance of the law, then
it is clearly the business of the Govern-
ment to tell him to obey the law or go.
The Rev. C. D. Mason, who has defied
the law and the Bishop of Bombay, who
has failed to insist upon his compliance
with the law because he also defies the
law, are, we repeat, paid public servants
and have no right of conscience what-
ever in this matter. It is their duty to
conform to the law, and it is the duty
of Government to see that they comply with
it. We have waited six months for
some indication that the Government of
India propose to move in the matter
but since no such indication is offered,
we bring it pointedly to their notice.

PRIVILEGE IN THE LAST DITCH.

Before the war it was the policy of
the opponents of political progress in
this country to insist on and proclaim
what they considered the "disaffection"
of educated Indians. Now that the war
has brought a complete vindication of the

latter, it has unfortunately not affected
the attitude of some of the former. The
spirit of opposition remains, though, by
force of circumstance, it has assumed a
subtler form. Nothing even now can
be more legitimate than that Indians
should anxiously look forward to the
report of the Public Services Com-
mission. The "Indianman" would
apparently not tolerate this. "It is
quite amusing," so runs the opening
sentences of a patronising article in that
journal "to consider the topic with
which the small section of Indian
opinion which is articulate would now
be preoccupied were the Empire not
involved in war." But this is not all.
What is really "amusing," however, is
that in the guise of a friend of India the
writer proceeds to make some charac-
teristic suggestions to the members of
the Commission. Unfortunately for the
writer, examinations have been given an
important place in determining the fate
of candidates for the Civil Service. He,
therefore, has to admit their relevancy
to a sound theory of Government. "A
good administrator comes to his work
with a mind developed all round, and
an examination can prove his possession
of the necessary general knowledge. Further, an administrator should possess
the power of collating, criticising, and
interpreting facts laid before him, and
an examination of the right sort can
indicate the degree to which a candi-
date possesses the quality." But we
are reminded that the system has its
limitations and it is not surprising that
the fearful vision of what the "intellect-
ual acuteness of the educated Indian,"
—which is acknowledged,—would ac-
complish inevitably leads the writer not
only to the perfectly sound argument
that "the real test of administrative
fitness is not knowledge but character,"
but also to imply the allegation of
Indian incompetence in the matter,—
an allegation already made too familiar
to us by the official evidence given dur-
ing the sittings of the Commission in
India. Competitive examinations, so
runs the dictum, are all very well for
young Englishmen, but Indians must
beware of drawing "the natural but
hopelessly erroneous assumption" that
"what the Government requires of its
administrators is the sort of intellectual
agility which wins distinction in ex-
aminations." And the root of the ques-
tion, we are told, is that the average
Indian lacks the administrative capacity
which the mass of Englishmen possess;
for "otherwise the English would not
now be in India." However the writer is
solicitous for the "exceptional Indian"
who may possess the necessary executive
talent. How is he to be sorted out?
"Examinations," says the writer, "will
not help us here. . . . If Indians are to
be recruited for the Civil Service in
India it must be by a method which
will make it absolutely clear that suc-
cess in answering questions is not in itself
enough to guarantee an administrative
career." And thus how does the writer
gradually arrive at his solution? "The
previous Public Services Commission
hit the nail on the head when it advocat-
ed increased promotion from the ranks
of the provincial services." That is,
the "exceptional Indian" must trust to
his luck to obtain a nomination in the
Provincial Service. For "his superiors
will then have noted his qualities,
encouraged him in the assumption of
responsibility,—the direction in which
the Indian most needs encouragement,
—and promoted him with the certainty
that he will be good enough for his new
post." The trend of argument has been
successfully indicated; it only remains
to add the conclusion. "No one can
imagine a method of training up Indians
to play a great part in the administra-
tion of their country which would more
effectively appeal to the paternal spirit
of British rule." It is fortunate that
India that the policy of patronage which
the "Indianman" suggests is inherently
opposed to the spirit of British Demo-
cracy, and it is the British Democracy
which will presently have to decide
whether Great Britain is to settle this
question, not merely as a matter of
generosity, but on lines of absolute
justice and with the honest desire to
fulfill the pledges which have been
solemnly made to the people of this
country. We have no doubt ourselves
that after the war, the British people,
whose eyes have been opened to the
truth about India, will give to the
people of this country every right and
opportunity that can legitimately be
claimed by a free citizen of the Empire.
Impressed by that conviction we have
no desire to discuss the question and
we refer to the matter only to note that
there is no change in the angle of vision
of the classes who naturally desire to up-
hold privilege and vested interest. But
that the British Democracy will again
allow its angle of vision to be changed or
obscured by the sophistries of "The
Indianman" and those whom it re-
presents, we have no fear. Privilege
in this country is in the last ditch.

Notes of the Day.

Warsaw still holds.

The news from the Eastern front con-
tinues to be good, and justifies the optimism
which we expressed in regard to the fate of
Warsaw in these columns yesterday. War-
saw continues to hold. We see no reason to
disbelieve the report, contained in one tele-
gram yesterday, that the Germans have been
brought to a standstill at one
or two points by their inability to
reinforce. It is natural, after the ex-
periences of the past nine months, that
people should be sceptical regarding the
statement that the Germans in this effort
were throwing their last reserves into the
field, but the statement is based on the
most careful calculations, tested over and
over again, and made by people who have
been proved to be right in such calculations at
every stage of the war. And we believe it
to be correct. It is important to remember
what was the German plan when the last
great effort in the East began in April last
with the terrific onslaught on the Russian
lines behind the Danajec.

The German Miscalculation.

What the Germans hoped to do was not
merely to drive the Russians out of Galicia
but to break their line and to destroy
the effective power of the whole Russian
armies for some time to come, involving
also the easy envelopment of Warsaw. Then
they were to be able to release a great
part of their armies engaged
in the East to reinforce the
Western front and enable another great
effort on that side. All that has failed.
The mastery strategy, amounting to
genius, with which the Grand Duke with-
drew all his armies in front of the German
advance, not merely retreating but fight-
ing throughout and causing heavy loss to
the enemy, left his line intact after the
withdrawal from Lemberg, and the whole
of his forces from north to south prepared
for resistance to fresh attack. The
Germans have been occupied in this Eastern
offensive for two months longer
than they expected and they have used up
men and munitions far in excess of their
anticipations. And they are still fighting
what appears to be a vain battle,—or series
of battles,—for the possession of Warsaw.
They now have to reckon with the Russian
ability to reinforce. How will they meet
that?

The French Ministry of Munitions.

M. Albert Thomas, the baker's son, to
whom has fallen the part in France of the
organisation of victory, has completed the
organization of his new department of the
Ministry for War, which corresponds to
Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry of Munitions.
As a result of his activity, says the Paris
correspondent of "The Times," a number
of gaps in the French organization, parti-
cularly as regards inventions and the
utilization of science, have been filled up.

M. Thomas has attached to his Ministry a
number of technical officers who have for
many months been fighting in the trenches
and know all the requirements of the side
of warfare and has formed a technical com-
mittee which will furnish inventors with all
the information likely to help them in their
research work by information as to require-
ments and the results already achieved. This
committee, composed of eminent scientists,
engineers, and will also inform scientists of the
problems which have to be solved.

A second committee, presided over by an
engineer, has as its duty to keep in constant
touch with manufacturers and inform them
of the needs of the Army and the same time
act as a clearing house for all industrial
improvements tending to increase produc-
tion. Thus manufacturers will be furnish-
ed not only with samples and specifications
of the articles needed but also with infor-
mation enabling them to get the right kind of
machinery with the least possible delay and
with indications enabling them to save re-
quirements. The work of this committee will tend to
bring about the most rapid adaptation of
peace machinery to war purposes.

Canadians and Indians.

In England it is generally admitted that
relations with India after the war cannot
be what they were before it. One naturally
expects the existence of such a change of
attitude in other parts of the Empire,
too, as far as their future relations with
this country are concerned,—especially as
Indian soldiers are for the first time fight-
ing shoulder to shoulder with their com-
rades from the Colonies. It is gratifying
to find a Canadian paper,—the "Star" of
Toronto,—urging upon the Canadians that
while "they are inclined to look at
Russians and Italians and Frenchmen more
favourably than they were sometime ago they
should not look any less favourably at
Sikhs and other Indians. . . . The
root of the trouble between India and the
Colonies is due to confusing the question
of race with that of labour. And the
Toronto "Star" makes some very whole-
some remarks on the subject:—

Let Canadians and Indians get together,
talk the matter over, and try to come to an
understanding. That is diplomacy—broad dip-
lomacy, modern diplomacy, as contrasted
with the trickery and senseless ceremony
that were once associated with the word. It
would be quite possible to make some arrange-
ment that would prevent the flooding of the
labour market in British Columbia without
hurting the feelings of our Indian friends.

Insanitary Restaurants and Adulterated Food.

At the last meeting of the Municipal
Corporation the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy

Currimbhoy called for some very necessary
information regarding the securing of a
more systematic and expert inspection, on
behalf of the Corporation, of hotels, re-
staurants, boarding-houses and other
similar establishments in the city. Those
who have seen the exceptionally rapid rise
of such establishments in Bombay in
recent years have also found how, whether
in point of their sanitary cleanliness,—or
rather the want of it,—or, as regards the
condition of their kitchens and their
arrangements for the handling and distri-
bution of foodstuffs, not a few of them,—
especially those catering for the poorer
classes of people,—have been breeding
places of many a disease. The greatest
mischief is done by the adulteration of
food. Sir Fazulbhoy was not far wrong
when he said that the state of restaurants
and eating-houses in Bombay was a public
scandal, and it must have been a revelation
to most of the City Fathers that, while the
only supervision exercised over them was
the levy, by the Police, of a license fee, the
municipal inspector had no control over
them. It is on the other hand an admitted
fact that, as a result of economic forces,
these places serve many of the purposes of
home for a large number of the poor and
even fairly well-to-do persons. We, hope the
Commissioner will soon report to the Cor-
poration in this matter, and that the
latter will find means to secure a proper
control of these places in the interest of
public health. In addition to the control
of these places a strong Act is required for
the prevention of the adulteration of food.

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Mahar-
ajah of Baroda have arrived in Bombay
and are staying at their Jaya Mahal Palace
on Nopon Sea Road. Their Highnesses
reached Poona from Bangalore on Tuesday
and motored to Bombay in the afternoon.

Her Highness the Rane of Cochin re-
cently entertained the ladies of the place
at a garden party. It was the first time in
the history of the Cochin Royal House that
the consort of a Ruling Raja organised such
a public function in the State. The hostess
of the evening moved very freely with
several guests who responded to the invita-
tion.

"RAILWAY GRIEVANCES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—You were kind enough to publish
my letter about the G. I. P. Railway
grievances in your issue of the 15th inst.
wherein I stated that no replies had been
received from the Company to my com-
plaints. But after the posting of my
letter I have received replies. For a
proper understanding of the spirit of the
replies received, your reader, who may be
interested in such matters, will please refer
to the complaints made and published in
your issue of the said instant.

The complaint about overshooting of
trains has been satisfactorily dealt with,
as the following reply will show:—

Dear Sir,
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter dated the 15th June 1915, and thank
you for having brought the matter to my
notice.

2. I am issuing strict orders and many
further cases will be severely dealt with.

The complaint about third class Booking
Office at Kurduwadi has not been satis-
factorily dealt with. The Deputy Traffic
Manager replies:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th
June 1915 complaining not the third-class
Booking Office at Kurduwadi.

2. As you are aware, the booking at
Kurduwadi is not very heavy, the traffic
mostly consisting of through traffic with the
Barsi Light Railway, and if passengers
travelling to and from Barsi and Pandharpur
on the Barsi Light Railway will take through
tickets, there is no necessity for them to
use this Booking Office at all. The Booking
Office at Kurduwadi was put in some little
time ago and was found to be a convenient
place, and I fear it cannot be shifted.

3. Your proposal to construct another
overbridge from this Booking Office to the
platform is one which, I regret, it is im-
possible to consider.

4. At some later period, we may be in a
position to consider the provision of a shelter
at this Station for the local passenger booking,
but at present, funds will not permit and we
have more urgent calls on our resources.

The reply speaks for itself. As to
passengers taking through tickets, the
difficulties in their way can never be realised
unless higher railway Authorities mix with
these poor people and see what their diffi-
culties are.

As to the location of the Booking Office,
God alone knows who found it to be a
"convenient place" as the D.P.M. says at
such a long distance from the platform with-
out any authorised short cut.

As to the shelter, it is a pity that exactly
those persons who contribute most of the
Passenger Traffic should have to go without
any protection from the scorching heat of
the summer sun and shower of rains in the
rainy season! Whether "want of funds" is
any plausible excuse in such cases I leave
the public to decide.—Yours, etc.

V. G. JAWADEKAR,

Pleader.

Amalner, July 26.

The Madras Government have sanctioned
the distribution of a subsidy of Rs. 16,38,097
among various local bodies in the Presi-
dency for educational purposes.

The death took place here yesterday, of
Mahomed Ibrahim Sahiba Meca, aged 95,
pioneer of Mahomedan education in Mysore.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.FIGHTING NORTH
OF WARSAW.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

GREAT BATTLE ON CARSO
PLATEAU

BRILLIANT ACTION BY ITALIANS.

FRENCH VICTORY IN
CAMEROONS.

AMERICA'S PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

A communiqué records the extreme violence of the battle on the Narew front on Sunday and Monday. The Russians on both banks of the Narew have successfully attacked, and great reserves having been brought up north of Warsaw, the enemy were forced to retreat in disorder, many prisoners and munitions being taken. The battle on Carso Plateau continues very fiercely and the Italians have advanced on the entire front capturing strategic positions on the left and the right and taking 3,200 prisoners. The French have completed the conquest of some strongly fortified heights in Alsace and captured a hundred prisoners.

They have also occupied and consolidated their gains in the Heights in Vosges and occupied the important pass between Le Linge and Les Carrières. After brilliant engagements the French have occupied the important town of Lome in the Cameroons.

In the whole Zemen district the German troops have mutinied and have risen against the Germans and are openly holding demonstrations for the success of the Allies.

The Archbishop of York visited the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and has published an interesting account of how the Navy is waiting for the Day and the cheerful sacrifices officers and men are making for the country.

A message to "The Times" from New York says, that a Note has been sent to Great Britain on the rights of American citizens under international law.

RUSSIANS BRING UP GREAT RESERVES.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER NORTH OF WARSAW.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON
THE NAREW.RUSSIAN SUCCESS NORTH
OF WARSAW.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 28.

A communiqué records the increasing violence of the battle on the Narew front on Sunday and Monday, the fighting extending to the vicinity of the Novo Georgievsk fortress.

Vigorous Russian counter-attacks contained the enemy's attacks left of the Narew and many villages and woods constantly change hands.

Fighting has been very fierce in the forest east of the Rozhan fortress.

The Russians on both banks of the Narew have successfully attacked and great reserves have been brought up above Serotk north of Warsaw, forcing some of the enemy to retreat in disorder and taking seven-hundred prisoners and a number of maxims. Armoured motor-cars contributed to the repulse of enemy counterattacks.

There is a lull between the Vistula and Vepz rivers, but east of the Vepz the Bug the Germans attacked in great force and took some Russian redoubts. A counter-attack expelled them. The enemy south-west of Konvo have been driven across the River Yessia.

"NOTHING DOING BEFORE
WARSAW."

TONE OF THE BERLIN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.

That the Russians are fighting magnificently is evidenced by to-night's Berlin communiqué, the whole tone of which is, that the situation is unchanged.

It admits a great Russian simultaneous attack on the Narew front though it minimises the results of the attack.

The communiqué says that there is nothing doing before Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod. The position of General Mackensen is unchanged.

The Germans claim to have made some thousands of prisoners on the Narew southward of Cholim but the very nature of the fighting casts very grave doubts on such claims.

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE NEAR
WARSAW.EVOKES ALLIES' UNQUALIFIED
ADMIRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

The "Pioneer's" special cable states:—The Russians' resistance to the most powerful attack of the whole war has evoked the unqualified admiration of the Allies.

They have prolonged the operations so that the real battle of Warsaw has scarcely begun and have compelled the Germans to employ men and guns largely exceeding their calculations.

The Germans in several sections are believed to have been reduced to inaction by an entire lack of reserves.

GERMAN ARTILLERY IN A PRECARIOUS
POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

The Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables under date London July 27:—Apparently German artillery has not crossed the Narew and the force on the left bank is in a precarious position.

According to a Pudukotta correspondent post cards have not been available there since the 13th instant. From a notification in front of the Pudukotta post office, it appears that post cards are not available even in the Trichinopoly District Treasury, whence the local post office gets its supply. A Pudukotta correspondent writing to "New India," says that the vakils practising before the Second Magistrate, Mr. These, have gone on strike and have refused to appear in his Court.

BATTLE ON CARSO
PLATEAU.

A BRILLIANT ACTION.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON ENTIRE
FRONT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 28.

A communiqué says:—The battle on Carso Plateau continued very fiercely on July 26th. The Italians advanced on the entire front.

The left wing captured a strong position on the Mount San Michele dominating most of the plateau, but was instantly made a target for crossfire from many batteries and obliged to retire a little beneath the crest where it holds the ground.

The centre progressed towards Hill San Martino bayoneting the enemy out of the covering trenches and redoubts. The right wing towards nightfall carried out a brilliant action with the object of straightening the line and captured Mount Seibus, driving out inch by inch the strongly entrenched enemy and capturing 3,200 prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel and forty-one other officers, five maxims, two trench mortars and numerous rifles and munitions.

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN WAR.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Asquith announces that the total casualties up to July 18 were, Naval 9,106, Military 321,889. Regarding casualties in the Army, 4,000 officers were killed and 57,354 men.

The total casualties in Flanders were 11,254 officers and 255,649 men.

The total casualties in the Dardanelles were 2,144 officers and 47,094 men.

In Flanders 3,288 officers were killed and 48,372 men.

In the Dardanelles 567 officers were killed and 7,567 men.

In the Navy 499 officers were killed and 7,430 men.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following casualties are announced:—

SIMLA, July 27.

The following names of officials appear in the lists of casualties mentioned in the 178th list from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd-Lieut. F. T. Steppings-Wright (I.A.R.O.), 6th Jats.

Previously reported wounded:—38th list from British E. Africa.

KILLED.

Jemadar Sirdar Khan, 130th Baluchis.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Haryam Singh, 29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Keshav Singh, 29th Punjabis.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Conductor R. S. Morris of the Indian Ordnance Department has been accidentally drowned in France.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The 178th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant P. T. Steppings Wright (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), previously reported wounded, of 6th Jat Infantry.

The 38th list of casualties from the British East Africa reports:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Waryam Singh, 29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Keshav Singh, 29th Punjabis.

The 179th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. D. D. Carter, accidentally wounded.

Jemadar Yardi (second time), 1/4th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Bhababir Rana, 1/1st King George Gurkhas.

The 69th list from Mesopotamia reports:—

KILLED.

Captain M. W. Graham, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

Lieutenant N. B. Howell, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Elton, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. R. Ingram, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

Captain J. W. Nelson, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

Second-Lieutenant A. Howe, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent.

Major C. E. S. Cox, 67th Punjabis.

Captain Butterfield (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), 90th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. Hill (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), 90th Punjabis.

WAITING FOR THE
DAY.SPLENDID SPIRIT OF GRAND
FLEET.ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S
IMPRESSIONS,

(REUTERS' SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 28.

The Archbishop of York has published a two column article describing a visit to the Grand Fleet.

He says that it is impossible to realise the strain of waiting for the Day and the sacrifices the men are making for the country, but despite everything they are full of cheerfulness.

He pays a tribute to the bravery of trawlermen who are patrolling and minesweeping and says that the war has brought the Navy and the fleet of coasters and trawlers into comradeship.

Outsiders cannot fail to be impressed by the all-pervading sense of readiness of the Fleet, but the deepest and most moving impression is the splendid spirit of comradeship and unity.

The Archbishop stated that he never heard a word of criticism or felt the slightest breach of jealousy. The officers and every man are full of admiration and affection for Admiral Jellicoe, and confidence in him.

IMPERIAL CHAIN OF
WIRELESS.

HOW IT SERVED GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs told at the Marconi Company's annual meeting that their application to Government in April 1910 for the privilege of erecting the Imperial chain of wireless stations, which was rejected, inspired Germany to construct a similar chain costing two million sterling.

At 5 in the afternoon of August 4th, 1914, German stations warned merchantmen that war was declared upon England and that they should make as quickly as possible for neutral ports. The saving of one ship of the Voteland class paid the whole cost of the wireless stations.

FRENCH POSITIONS IN VOSGES
CONSOLIDATED.

IMPORTANT PASS OCCUPIED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 27.

The French have extended and consolidated their gains on the Heights in Vosges and occupied the important pass between Le Linge and Les Carrières.

The Germans counterattacked unsuccessfully three times.

A communiqué reports that elsewhere only cannonading has occurred and a few German infantry attacks which have been easily defeated.

INTENSE CANNONADE IN
SOUCEZ SECTOR.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

PARIS, July 28.

A communiqué says:—The cannonade has become more intense in the Soucez sector and the town of Arras was twice bombarded. A fire began but was quickly extinguished.

There has been violent cannonade throughout Argonne.

The French in Alsace have completed the conquest of the strongly fortified heights two hundred metres high and two kilometres long, dominating the principal valley of the Fecht.

Over a hundred prisoners were taken.

GERMAN MACHINE GUN'S ON WESTERN
FRONT.

LAHORE, July 28.

The Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables under date London July 27:—

The "Daily Express" Paris correspondent mentions an estimate that the German machine guns on the Western front number 95,000.

FRENCH WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The French War Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 80,827, Pondicherry having contributed up-to-date Rs. 51,680; Karikal, Rs. 17,010; Chandernagore, Rs. 8,548; Mahé and Yanam, Rs. 1,153 and Rs. 2,429 respectively.

FIGHTING IN THE
CAMEROONS.BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
FRENCH.

MUTINY OF GERMAN TROOPS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 27.

The French after brilliant engagements have occupied the important town of Lome in the Cameroons.

The German troops mutinied and deserted in the whole Zemen district and have risen against the Germans and are holding demonstrations in favour of the Allies.

The Germans are retreating, burning and destroying.

The French are vigorously advancing and have joined up with another French column to the north as far as Noangela.

KAISER'S SOUTH AFRICAN
DREAM.

PROMISES TO COLONEL MARITZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables: General Botha told the Capetown demonstration that Maritz on the outbreak of hostilities asked the Germans to provide him with munitions and enquired how far the independence of the new Republic was guaranteed.

The Kaiser's reply was, "I shall not only acknowledge the independence of South Africa but even guarantee it, provided a rebellion starts immediately."

General Botha also announced that maps had been discovered drawn on the assumption of peace to be concluded at Rome in 1916. Africa, below the equator, was marked "Greater Germany," except a minute fragment labelled "Boer" reserve.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

SPECIAL PRAYERS IN MADRAS
MOSQUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The Prince of Arcot has issued instructions to the Superintendents of various State Mosques in the city of Madras to organise a special prayer meeting on the 4th August for the success of the British Arms.

POONA BRIBERY CASE.

ACCUSED SUB-JUDGE'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 28.

In the case in which Sub-Judge Govind Balwant Laghatte stood charged with receiving as a bribe a horse and two hundred for Rs. 55 and 50 the accused made a statement to the Court and said that Narayandas Kanayala's evidence was false. His accounts were fabricated and he was playing into the hands of the police.

His prosecution he attributed to a certain expression which he should not have used to his superior Mr. Madgeonkar District Judge in respect of certain inspection notes.

Narayandas had not visited him at Nasik, nor given him a new horse for his old one. For the two hundred which he had received from Mr. Deshpande, pleader of Ahmednagar, he had given him cash in full.

He could not say why he had invited Narayandas' brother Champalal to Poona. He had offered to explain the allegation to Government, but he had been told that the matter was already before a judicial tribunal.

FORMER MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S
LAPSE.

CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

In the Chief Court, today, Mr. Justice Rattigan and a jury heard arguments on behalf of the prosecution and defence in a case of criminal breach of trust against Mr. Johnson, formerly Municipal Secretary, Gujranwala.

His Lordship charged the jury explaining the law of embezzlement.

The jury then unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN
CITIZENS.

BRITAIN RECEIVES A NOTE.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDERS IN
COUNCIL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 28.

A New York message to the "Times" says that a Note has been sent to Great Britain insisting that the rights of American citizens under international law shall not be restricted by the British Orders in Council.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO
AMERICA.

A PRIOR ONE TO BE WITH HELD.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Sir Edward Grey has cabled to Mr. Lansing that Great Britain is preparing another Note to the United States and has asked that a Note delivered yesterday shall be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication.

SINKING OF THE LEELANAW.

"UNNECESSARY AND LAWLESS."

LONDON, July 28.

The "New York World" says:—The sinking of the Leelanaw was unnecessary and lawless. The paper considers the act far more sinister than the unfriendly tone of the German press.

THE SLUMP IN COTTON.

TENNESSEE CONGRESSMAN'S
STATEMENT.

Mr. Sims, Congressman of Tennessee, has issued a statement showing that Germany and Austria have more nearly obtained a normal supply of American cotton since the outbreak of war than France and Russia, while Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have enormously increased their importations.

Mr. Sims concludes, that it is evident that the British Order in Council is not responsible for the slump in cotton sales.

SALVATION ARMY AND WAR.

A LARGE NUMBER AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, July 28.

Commissioner and Mrs. Both Tucker of the Salvation Army who arrived at Aruvankadu yesterday, in the course of an interview stated that at the outbreak of the war nearly ten thousand Salvationists offered their services, while some who were military reservists had rejoined the military service and had gone to the front. There are about a dozen Ambulance Motorist Corps of the Salvation Army in France and Belgium. Such a large number of the Salvationists have gone to the front that the brass and string bands of the Salvation Army have been disbanded.

WORK AMONG CRIMINAL TRIBES.

On Friday Commissioner and Mrs. Both Tucker will interview Sir Harold Stuart at Ootacamund. There are, on the whole, five settlements for criminal tribes in the Madras Presidency, which Sir Harold Stuart visited recently. Referring to these the Commissioner spoke enthusiastically of the work of rescuing criminal tribes and he expressed his opinion that whatever character a criminal might be, all that was needed to rescue him and enable him to turn over a new leaf was some help and some employment to occupy his time.

KOT BAHADUR DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES OF REMAINDER OF
ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

Judgment in the Kot Bahadur dacoity case was delivered by Mr. Dobson, I.C.S., Special Magistrate Jhang, on 24th July. Of the remaining 25 lastly put on trial, seven were acquitted, 17 convicted and one continues to be at large. The sentences were as follows:—

Three accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fourteen to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

This is the case in which a hundred to a hundred and fifty persons, claiming to be the German Army specially licensed to loot, proceeded systematically to ransack the houses of the Hindus in the village, sedulously letting alone the houses of the Mussalmans.

Prior to committing the dacoity a deputation tried to parley with the raiders, but the latter set upon the members of the deputation injuring some seriously.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

DR. TURNER'S REPORT.

1914 AND 1900—A CONTRAST.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting yesterday, approved of the Commissioner's suggestion to supply the press with a copy of the Annual Report of the Executive Health Officer for the year 1914. This Report forms Vol. II of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1914-15, and is in advance of other reports by three months, as it ends with the 31st December, 1914, while the other reports comprise the period of the official year ending on the 31st March, 1915.

Dr. Turner's Report runs over 202 printed pages, and is an account of the workings of the various Departments under him. Before dealing with the health conditions in 1914, and with a view to illustrating their present significance and the encouraging possibilities for the future, Dr. Turner has briefly reviewed the conditions as they existed in 1900.

It would be difficult to imagine more appalling statistics of mortality than those of 1900. The principal infectious diseases (Plague, Small-pox, Cholera, Measles) were all prevalent in an epidemic form. The mortality from Plague was as high as 13,285, with the death-rate from that disease alone of 16.16 per 1,000 of population. The mortality from other diseases was as follows:—Small-pox 3,018 (3.67), Cholera 4,273 (5.19), Measles 1,500 (1.82), Tuberculosis 8,657 (10.53). The mortality from Fevers was 7,923; infant mortality 13,492 (16.63). The total mortality was 79,350, giving the death-rate of 96.56 per 1,000 of population. The number of live births registered was 12,688 (15.43). Never before in the history of the City had these diseases levied such a heavy toll, nor did they in the years that followed, with the solitary exception of Plague which reached its highest point in 1903, recording 20,788 deaths (26.78) before it could be brought under effective control.

It is not necessary to follow through subsequent years the history of these diseases, as it has been fully dealt with in the various Annual Reports. Suffice it to say that it is indicative of the steady and effective control under which the various diseases have in successive years been brought, so that while the population has increased, epidemics have been much less frequent; they have been marked also by a decreasing fatality, the general health conditions, in consequence of an enormous reduction in mortality, reflecting a steady and encouraging improvement, until these now bid fair to approximate more and more to the conditions of Western Cities.

There is still room for further improvement and there is a marked tendency in that direction, which should encourage those in charge of the sanitary administration of the City to insist on the press on the attention of the Authorities the supreme urgency of those sanitary measures and reforms, which more immediately affect the physical condition of the people and their surroundings and are the basis of all lasting improvements in Public Health.

The results of this retrospect are no less interesting than striking; it is not intended to suggest, much less claim, that the improvements in Public Health, which the statistics for 1914 reveal, has been the exclusive achievement of the sanitary or administrative effort put forth by the Health Department; or to deny that there have been any other agencies or influences, natural or human, which may have, in their own way or sphere, helped to contribute to the attainment of this position. But, while making all reasonable allowances for such part as natural forces may have played in the reduction of the death-rate, from diseases supposed to be subject to natural variation or to cyclical circumstances; or for the agency of the City Improvement Trust in the removal of several insanitary spots in the City; and also the Sanitary Association in the dissemination of knowledge of sanitation and hygiene and amelioration of insanitary surroundings; it must be admitted that these alone, or in co-ordination, cannot completely explain the so far satisfactory position that has been reached.

Further, it must be conceded, that the efforts, educative and other, of the various branches, conservancy, sanitary and medical, of this Department, the measures it has adopted and the continuous supervision it has exercised, have had no mean share in controlling disease and effecting improvement in the physical environment of the people; on the other hand, it must be stated that enormous and encouraging as this improvement in the Public Health of the City has been, it is not so great as it could or should be; it is, however, sufficient to establish the efficiency and value of the sanitary measures that have in more recent years been pursued and stimulate the authorities to persevere in their efforts with greater courage and confidence, and a wider outlook, because of a more assured sense of the possibilities of further improvement which, all things being favourable, should now be more rapid than in the past.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN 1914.

The climatic conditions during the year may be considered to have been more favourable than in 1913. The total rainfall recorded at the Colaba Observatory was 81.62 inches against 70.96 in 1913; more abundant than in any other year since 1907 and about ten and a half inches above the City's normal (71.15).

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

It will thus be observed that the progressive improvement in the health conditions of the City recorded in previous years was well maintained during 1914; the incidence of the principal infectious diseases continued appreciably low, and none of them was epidemic except Plague, the death-rate from which, though somewhat higher than in 1912 or 1913, was lower than

in any other previous year since the appearance of the disease in 1896.

The mortality from Tubercular Diseases further declined during the year to 1,889 from 2,152 in 1913 and was the lowest on record. The infant mortality was 92 higher than in 1913 but lower than in any other year since 1898, irrespective of the increase in the population that has since taken place. The mortality from all Fevers was 169 lower than in 1913 and the lowest since 1904 (2,530) except 1909 (2,800); that from Malaria, 48 lower than in 1913 and the lowest since 1907 (149). The mortality from all causes was 31,853; only 47 more than in 1913 when it was the lowest since 1896. But if allowance be made for the deaths registered in 1913 (527) and 1914 (588) among new arrivals not belonging to the City, the mortality during the year under review will be found to have been less than in the preceding year and the lowest since 1896, the first year of Plague. The number of live births registered during the year was 19,679, being 35 more than in 1913 which recorded the lowest figure (19,644) since 1903.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

But a statistical phenomenon of the year, not disclosed in the figures given above, was the repeated excess of registered births over deaths—successively during two weeks in October ending the 10th and 17th and the three weeks ending the 21st and 28th November and 5th December and again in the week ending the 10th December. This natural excess (excess of births over deaths) is of special interest not only as being of very rare occurrence in an Oriental City but also without a parallel in the sanitary history of Bombay. It could not be said that this was due to an exodus of the people—though such an exodus did take place—consequent on the closure of numerous mills in the City or the general dullness of trade and industry in consequence of the War; for during the last 4 months of the year the out-break of hostilities in August, over 100,000 troops and followers came into the City from all parts of India and England; also of thousands of Mahomedan pilgrims returning from the Hajj, many remained for some time. There was thus more than a counterbalancing influx of people during this period; such influx being only of males, could have contributed to raise the mortality and not the number of births occurring in the City.

THE DEATH RATE.

The total mortality was 31,853—47 higher than in 1913; the corresponding death-rates being 32.52 and 32.47 per 1,000 living.

The number of births registered during the year, excluding 1,561 still-births, was 19,679. It exceeded the figure for 1913 (19,644), which approaches it nearest, by 35 but was 469 less than the decennial average (1904-1913).

The birth-rate per 1,000 of population works out to 20.09 against 20.05 in 1913 and was the lowest since 1901 (17.42) except 1907 (19.97), and 1913.

PROGRESS OF THE YEAR.

In conclusion Dr. Turner says that during 1914-15 progress has been made under the following headings:

Registration of Births and Deaths is much better but is still defective.

Dispensaries have done well but require proper accommodation.

Plague, Small-pox, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases have been materially reduced.

Vaccination is now under the Health Department.

The measures for reducing Infant Mortality shows some improvement.

Our proposal for adopting a system of School Medical Inspection was adopted and put in force for six months. Its importance cannot be overstated and the matter should be taken up without any delay as one of the most vital importances.

The Conservancy System of the City shows progress. The motor service has greatly facilitated the removal of refuse, but there is still room for improvement by the adoption of Incinerators and the improvement of the Drainage and Water Supply and increase in the supervision of the staff.

The Reclamation of the low-lying land at Clerk Road is proceeding.

The hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases is insufficient and was the subject of many reports and proposals are before the Corporation.

The housing of the labour staff proceeds very slowly.

The improvement of the insanitary areas represented in 1903 makes very little progress. The operations of the City Improvement Trust have opened up many narrow overcrowded areas and made extensive improvements in many directions, but many insanitary areas still remain.

Progress has been made in the condition of the Milk Cattle and Horse Stables, but there is a great deal yet to be done.

The Eating Houses, Soda Water Factories, Bake-houses are slowly improving.

The work of demolishing houses "U.H.H." by the Municipality is practically nil.

The conversion of the old basket privies into W.C.s makes very slow progress. Thousands of insanitary gullies exist which are a nuisance and danger to health.

The condition of many of the sewers and house drains and storm-water drains has been reported on from time to time and, although being gradually improved, leaves much to be desired.

INFLUENCE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

It has been frequently pointed out how the work of the Health Department of Bombay differs from that of a large City in Europe, how many and how difficult the problems are, and if we have made any progress it is to a great extent due to the guiding influence of the Municipal Commissioner and the general support of the Corporation combined with the constant supervision, the education of the people in the value of sanitary measures and to the harmonious working of the Department with the co-operation of the public.

The experience of the Deputy Health Officers in the Public Health Administration of a Ward, when they were first appointed, was not large and they have been pressed for more work, year by year, to which they have willingly responded.

There is still much room for improvement in many directions and, considering all the circumstances, the class of work done

by the Deputy Health Officers now (with some exceptions) is certainly better.

In addition to the programme alluded to, many delicate and intricate duties have been placed upon them and they have done their best. In addition to the regular routine work of their Wards and the control of Infectious Diseases, they have to supervise the Registration of Births and Deaths, enquire into the installation of trade premises, the condition of Eating Houses, Soda Water Factories and Bake-houses, Bullock and Horse Stables and Milk Cattle Stables, Malaria and Tuberculosis and Vaccination.

If their work was onerous and responsible when they were appointed in 1907, it is doubly so now, with the ever-increasing demand for better sanitation and keener supervision and the rapid development of the City, and calls for some consideration by the Commissioner and the Corporation.

We have in the past had to contend with the outbreaks of Plague, Small-pox, and Cholera and the staff had always to be on the alert and ready for any emergency.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

Although Plague has materially decreased, we have always to take precautionary measures and the Deputy Health Officers and District Registrars have to be ready to arrange for removal of cases and evacuation of houses and to supervise the Health Camps as in the past.

On the introduction of Cholera from outside, the staff are told off to watch the Railway Stations; and the Railway Companies are requested to co-operate and any sufferer in case is removed to Hospital from the train; the contacts segregated and the houses visited; in spite of this, the disease goes through at times and all our efforts are required to combat it. Much has been written on the subject and we have successfully controlled many introductions of Cholera about which little has been heard.

Small-pox declines to nil at times, but is re-introduced by pilgrims and Goanese, the majority of whom are unvaccinated. Vaccination of pilgrims leaving and returning to India, was urged by us from 1904 and put in force in 1910 and our staff now vaccinate many thousands of pilgrims annually.

The work of the Health Officer and his Assistants and staff is no sinecure and they must be ever on the alert and actually in touch with every case of Infectious Disease which occurs in Bombay, and some consideration should be given to the work done by the Deputy Health Officers and the District Registrars and staff which brings them daily in contact—in all conditions of climate—with all forms of Infectious Diseases.

The supervision of the Conservancy work of a Ward, which is at present one of the duties of a Deputy Health Officer, is a very responsible and onerous task. A Deputy Health Officer who carries out successfully the duties of administering a large Ward should receive encouragement in the shape of increase of pay.

The work at the Arthur Road Hospital and Maratha Hospital has been comparatively light, but Dr. Choksey is able to show a reduced incidence in the death-rate from Cholera and Plague in Hospital.

The Municipal Laboratory has been very busy and Dr. Joshi, the Municipal Analyst, shows again his work is increasing.

Dr. Shroff shows in his Report how the work of the Malaria Staff has succeeded in reducing Malaria in the City.

Dr. Nemker, the Superintendent of Vaccination, has again carried out the work of the Vaccination Department very satisfactorily.

The clerical work of the Head Office continues to increase consequent on the many calls on the staff for extra work in connection with the developments of the Public Health Administration of the City. Mr. N. S. Kowshik, the Chief Clerk, who, in addition to his own duties, had to supervise the work of the Registration Branch of the Head Office and to a great extent perform the greater part of the work of the Head Office, which he did to my utmost satisfaction, Mr. Nagindas Jannadas and the rest of the staff worked untiringly and met the ever-increasing demands on them in a way which I appreciate most thoroughly.

The extra work thrown on the out-door staff due to the War, when thousands of troops, horses, foot and artillery came into Bombay and were encamped in different parts for weeks, and under very difficult conditions, was carried out willingly and with great success and it is pleasing to record that great satisfaction was expressed by the Military Authorities at the result of the work and by the Corporation in granting a bonus to those immediately concerned.

ENLISTMENT IN BRITISH REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers kindly make the following clear to me.

According to para 634 of Army Regulations for India Vol. II, which reads:—

Recruiting—British Troops, the regulations in force in England for the enlistment of boys and recruits in the British Army, will be followed in India. Only those of European parentage will be eligible, etc.

"A person whose father and maternal grandfather or whose mother and paternal grandfather were of pure European origin, or who is the child of marriage of persons of the above description."

Since the regulations in England and India are the same, how comes it that a Parsi, R. A. Neemchewala of Poona is enlisting in the 5th Royal Dublin Lancers?—Yours, etc.

S. I. M.

July, 28th 1915.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,03,353-8-10; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay (being a subscription from the funds derived from The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 1915), Rs. 500; "A Friend", Rs. 2; W. A. Smith Esq., Esq. Political Master, Law School, Mt. Abu, Rs. 10; Carl H. A. Muller Esq., P.W.D., Quetta, Rs. 45; Mrs. Crichton, Civil Hospital, Sukker, Rs. 10; J. J. H. Esq., Rs. 100; "The Times of India," Bombay (on account of collections for Lord Mayor's Fund), Rs. 15,000; His Highness the Raj Maharaja of Jhalawar in Rajasthan (being a small contribution from the Rajendra Theatrical Company of Jhalawar), Rs. 100; and Achary Ram Esq., B.A., Rev. Asst., Dist. Bassi, Sirhind, N. W. Railway, Rs. 20; Total, Rs. 2,19,140-8-10.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE LATE MR. CHINYO.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Hall, when Mr. Mandlik, Chairman, presided. Before proceeding with the business on the Agenda, Mr. Mandlik, referring to the late Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhoj Meherally Chinoy said: I have a very melancholy duty to perform. As you all know, my worthy friend and respected citizen Mr. Fazlulbhoj Meherally Chinoy, C.I.E., has been removed from us by the cruel hand of death. He had, as you know, the enviable knack of making friends wherever he went. We shall always miss his genial presence here. There was hardly any public movement with which our late friend was not directly or indirectly connected. The Corporation have recently expressed their sense of deep respect for the memory of the late departed C.I.E., and it is but proper that we also should associate ourselves with them.

Sir Sassoon David then proposed the following Resolution:

That the Standing Committee record with deep regret the sense of the loss sustained by them and the City in the untimely death of their valued colleague the Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhoj Meherally Chinoy, C.I.E., whose ripe judgment and business acumen, were of very great help to them in their deliberations and whose public career though brief was distinguished by much useful work for the benefit of the City.

That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Committee's condolences in their bereavement.

The Resolution was passed in silence.

MARUTI TEMPLE

The Committee then proceeded to consider a letter from Arjoon Sabaji Bawa, who stated that

at the time of filling in the Goliwala Tank the Municipality broke the roof of "Maruti" temple situated at the tank near old Jalka Eada. That when the Municipal authorities made enquiries as to the owner of the temple he presented himself and afterwards repaired the roof which remained intact till 1914. About six months ago a municipal inspector broke it again, destroyed the trees belonging to the temple and took away all the furniture and other things that were in his possession without any notice. Adding that he would prove his right of heirship to the temple and would give full information in the matter if an interview be granted to him. Requesting that further action in the matter may be suspended.

The Commissioner stated that the idol had been in its present position for several years. But this position was originally on the steep bank of the Goliwala Tank. There was no roof over it, nor were there any trees belonging to it, though there were wild trees along the bank. After the tank had been reclaimed and it had been decided to leave it as an open space, the applicant put a roof over the idol, and extended it in front, and planted some trees, thus making a serious encroachment on the level open ground. He was ordered to remove this encroachment and as he failed to do so the roof and the trees were removed by the Engineering Department. The applicant without any right whatever and doubtless to his own profit was seeking to construct a temple on the ground required for recreation.

The Committee resolved that the Bawa be written to in the terms of the Commissioners' letter.

The next item of interest was a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd July 1915 forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Annual Report forming part of his Administration Report and suggesting that as this Report is for a period ending three months previous to the other reports, it is ready some time before them and it seemed a pity that it should be kept back till they were prepared. He suggested that it could be laid on the Corporation table, with the remark that the Commissioner's Review would be submitted and that in the meanwhile copies of the Health Officer's Report might be furnished to the Press.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's suggestions and adjourned after disposing of other items of a routine nature.

NIGHT NOISES IN THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—People are always complaining through the medium of the press, of the disturbing noises heard during the night in the streets of Bombay. Most of them are unavoidable, such as motor horns etc., and in a big city like Bombay are inevitable. But how annoying family quarrels that keep all night long and very often past midnight. Some people are noted organisers of Domestic Concerts and are regular with them every evening. The police would do well to keep a watch over these people who are nothing but a public nuisance. They would easily find such a concert hall in Oak Lane. It used to be in another locality before, but I expect the surrounding neighbours must have given the owners a penny to move into another street.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF A COMPULSORY AUDIENCE.

July, 28th 1915.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND OBSTRUCTION OF POLICE.

34 MEN UNDER TRIAL AT VIZAGAPATAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VIZAGAPATAM, July 28.

Mr. Hannay, District and Sessions Judge, is trying a case in which 34 men are accused of rioting, murder and obstruction of the police in the discharge of duty. The prosecution story is that when some time in April last the police went to the village of Madhapada with a search warrant on some of the inhabitants of the village, the villagers obstructed the search and there was a fight in which one constable was killed and some injured. 38 persons were arrested by the police, but two were discharged by the Taluq Magistrate, the rest being committed to the Sessions. There are 120 prosecution witnesses to be examined.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BENGAL.

SPECIAL DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 28.

In accepting Mr. Bannerjee's resolution at the Legislative Council meeting, to take measures to give effect to the recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his report on the industrial development of Bengal, Mr. Beaton Bell made a long speech. Amongst other things, he said that the Government would give every patronage and support to industries. A special officer as Director of Industries would be appointed who, with his expert knowledge, will be able to decide what industry will be suitable.

FAILURES.

There have been many failures. He compared Indian industries with an old graveyard in which there are several old and crumbling graves, showing the ruins of several industries and new graves dug for the burial of the dying industries. "There will be many failures," he said, "but, if Indians have hundreds of failures, the European countries whose industries are flourishing now, had thousands of them. The Indians must try and try again. There have been many causes of failures, of which starting of unsuitable industries is one. The selection and location of an industry is a very important thing for success. Next, there is also a great difficulty regarding getting information about the existing industries."

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT ASSURED.

Mr. Bell referred to the glass industry of Bengal and said that very good sands for the manufacture of glass are not available here. He referred also to the difficulties of the match, tanning and other industries, and to the silk industries of Murshidabad, specially with regard to the coloured silk handkerchief, which he named the Carmichael handkerchief, in commemoration of an amusing episode and the liking of Lord Carmichael for this sort of handkerchiefs. He exhorted everyone to accord all encouragement and himself assured the fullest and sincerest support of Government to all bona fide indigenous industries and said Government in fact was working in tune with them.

ESSAYS ON "THE WORLD WAR."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

His Excellency the Governor has decided to offer the following prizes for the best essays on the subject mentioned below:—Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, four prizes of Rs. 50 each, four prizes of Rs. 25 each.

Subject—"The world war; what are we learning from it, and what do we hope for it?"

The competition is open to undergraduates who are "bona fide" students of the following colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay—Elphinstone, Deccan, Gujarat, Wilson, St. Xavier's, Ferguson, D. J. Sind, Balaudind and Samaldas.

The essays must be in English, and may be either typed or written, on one side of the paper only. Neatness of work will be taken into consideration. Diagrams or sketch maps should be added if the treatment of the subject is such as to require them. The length of an essay should not exceed 25 foolscap pages. The names of the books, etc., consulted should be stated at the beginning of the essay. All quotations, should be marked by inverted commas, and the reference should be given in a footnote.

Each essay must be designated by a motto, and not by the writer's name, and must be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing the same motto, and containing the name and address of the writer and a declaration that the essay is his own composition. The essays must be submitted to the principal of the college within one month from the date on which this notice is posted in the college.

Not more than seven entries will be accepted from each college, and if the number submitted exceeds this, the principal will arrange to have them scrutinized, and those which are considered to be the best seven will be entered for the final competition. As soon as possible after the receipt of the competing essays, the principal will send them to the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

The following gentlemen will act as judges:—Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Kt., B.A., LL.B., J. Crear, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and J. N. Fraser, Esq., M.A., Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

SUIT FOR RS. 35,000 DAMAGES.

AN EARLY HEARING GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Another application was made to-day, at the High Court, before Justice Imam, on behalf of a plaintiff who is going to the Front.

This is an application made on behalf of Lieutenant Sen Gupta, I. M. S., under orders to join in Bombay, on 8th August, to proceed to the Front, for an order that the suit instituted by him against A. P. Stockwell, manager, Remington Typewriter Company to recover rupees thirty-five thousand as damages be heard before the plaintiff left India.

The grounds on which this application was made, was that if the plaintiff was killed while on active service the suit would abate. Plaintiff will be examined de bene esse on Friday next, and the suit will be heard within a month.

FLOODS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

ACUTE SITUATION IN TIPPERAH AND BAJITPUR.

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A correspondent from Bajitpur, in Mymensingh District, says that following the great flood a cyclone blow over a large portion of the sub-division on the 10th instant. Reports of accidents from the mofussil have been arriving, boats were capsized and people drowned.

The civil court premises at Bajitpur were submerged and the munsifs are holding their courts with the greatest difficulty in their own houses to the great inconvenience of the litigant public. Government boats have been sanctioned for court business. The school has been closed for a week. The houses of the majority of pleaders are under water and many have sent wives and children elsewhere. The municipal roads are submerged and boats are the only means of conveyance and communication.

The Marwari Association of Calcutta has sent a representative to Tipperah, one of the famine stricken districts in Eastern Bengal, with Rs. 1,000 for the present, to relieve the distress of the famished people of Brahmanbaria, the worst affected sub-division in that district.

The Secretary of Bar Association at Brahmanbaria telegraphs as follows:—"Thousands of people have been made homeless by the floods. They are so poor that they must be provided with building material or money. Hundreds of people are either without a meal or with only half a meal a day. Emaciated men, women and children, are flocking to the town for help daily. Most of them are in rags. Relief centres should be increased at once. The local relief committee is short of funds. Water is not subsiding."

The President of the Nabinagar Relief Committee (another place in Tipperah), wires:—"Houses are under water. 'Aus' crops have been hopelessly damaged. Scarcity of food and fodder is aggravating the situation and reliefs are most inadequate. Substantial help is urgently needed."

CONFERENCE OF CALCUTTA LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A conference of the representatives of the leading associations in Calcutta was held last evening in British Indian Association Rooms to consider what steps should be taken for famine relief in Eastern Bengal. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji presided. It was resolved to appeal to the public for contribution with a view to supplement the measures taken by the Government to bring relief to those distressed in the tracts affected. A public meeting will be held at the Town Hall at an early date and his Excellency the Governor will be approached to preside over it. A strong committee consisting of all Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Zemindars and merchants has been formed to raise subscriptions.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Only a few months ago you were good enough to publish a leading article in your valued journal about the affairs of the above Company and as it once again nears its annual meeting of the shareholders, I trust you will kindly allow me to put the following facts for the benefit of the shareholders in order that they may join with me in demanding the explanations thereto in the meeting and that the management may also be ready with their answers.

I would therefore ask the shareholders one and all to demand from the management answers to the following questions:

1. What are the total trading expenses for the last year and what ratio do they bear to the sales return for the same period?

2. Will the Auditors be pleased to scrutinise in the stock sheets the value of the goods before the war and the value of the goods after the war, as naturally the prices of the goods after the war may have been proportionately increased, and they are liable to be put at the same high rate although they may have been bought at normal rates before the war, and thus might erroneously be put at the high price now prevailing taking thereby the advantage of window dressing.

3. Regarding the jewellery, stationery and type departments, will the Directors be pleased to put in their report whether they are paying, if not, what are the sales of each department and the proportionate expenditure thereto?

4. As most of the Furniture and fixtures were sold off lately, will the valuation and

TRIAL OF A SUB-JUDGE. CHARGE OF RECEIVING A BRIBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 28.

Mr. Garrett, Additional Magistrate, resumed the hearing of charges against Govind Balwant Laghate, first class Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar, and Jagannath Fakirchand on Monday.

A servant of Narayandas Kanayalal stated how he had been given Rs. 40 by his master to go to Nasik and entrain the accused Sub-Judge's carriage for Ahmednagar. Witness said he paid Rs. 26 as railway fare for the carriage.

In cross-examination witness said when he was asked by Narayandas' brothers as to whose horse he had brought home, he said he had brought the Sub-Judge's horse under Narayandas' direction.

Narayandas Kanayalal, in the course of a long cross-examination, said that when he found that the police had been able to make out a case from his account books he decided to make a true statement if he was assured of a pardon.

THE GOAL OF EDUCATED INDIA.

MR SURENDRANATH BANERJEA AT Dacca.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Dacca, July 28.

Last evening, addressing a public meeting at Dacca, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, speaking on the present situation, said that the ultimate goal of educated India was Self-Government on Colonial lines. He referred to various passages appearing in the public press in England and to the various utterances of both Conservative and Liberal statesmen there and said that India should, in the near future, be a part of the Federated Empire.

He said that, as soon as the war would be over, it would be the people's duty to send a strong deputation representing all classes to England to put forward before the Government in England the claims and aspirations of India. He said he wanted better control of Government by the people of India and a thoroughly representative Government of the people and India should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Empire. Good feelings between the rulers and the ruled now prevailed and he thought that his hopes would be fulfilled after the termination of the war.

OVERCROWDING IN CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS

DEBATE IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

The question of framing a bye-law to regulate the maximum number of passengers to be allowed in tram cars is being considered by a committee of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The question arose out of a reference by the Government drawing attention to the verdict of the jury at an inquest touching the death of a passenger by falling from a tram car. The jury in their verdict said that the Tramway Company should enforce clause 5 of their regulations not to admit additional passengers and imposing a fine of Rs. 20 for any infringement of the law.

The Government wrote the rule had become inoperative and the Corporation might consider the advisability of taking steps to frame some rule.

The Deputy Chairman in his note said Mr. Allen, General Manager of the Tramway Company was offered to framing any such rule. Some of the Corporations in England were written to and it was evident from their reply that little control was exercised in this direction there and the London County Council and Birmingham and Glasgow Corporations stated they all allowed excess passengers. There was no evidence to show that the accident referred to was due to over crowding.

The Chairman was of opinion that very little good would be done by prescribing a limit to the number of passengers.

DANGER OF RIDING ON FOOT-BOARDS.

The Committee held that the real danger consisted in passengers' riding on foot-boards and it was decided to frame a bye-law to remove that danger.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

FURTHER DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 28.

The further hearing of the Pragpore Dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners on Monday when some more witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence.

Babu Golak Nath Datta, Head Master, Calcutta Academy, said he knew the accused Narendra Nath Chakrabarty, who was a teacher of the Calcutta Academy. Narendra attended the school daily from the 20th to 30th April except on Sundays.

Dr. Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Assistant Bacteriologist, being shown a certificate said the certificate was given by him on 2nd May last. Witness remembered having seen a patient in a house and a young man (accused Narendra) was there. Several other witnesses were examined after which the case was adjourned.

B. V. R. MAXIM GUN REINFORCEMENT.



Photo by Messrs. Clifton and Co., Bombay.

The accompanying photo shows eight of the nine members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who are proceeding to East Africa as a draft for the Maxim Gun sections. The Corps will then have sent 1 Officer and 27 men, in addition to the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major as Maxim gunners to East Africa. Twenty-seven men have gone to France as Motor Cyclists, and 20 Officers and men of the Corps have obtained commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Eleven members of the Corps are serving as Officers or in the ranks of the Forces at Home or other countries. The contribution of the Corps to the Regular Forces is thus approaching one hundred men.

Pte. J. J. Casier. Lce.-Corpl. A. Ashton. Pte. W. Watkins.
Pte. W. E. D. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commanding B.V.R., Ag. Spt.-Maj. A. R. Kearsey, Pte. G. W. Holmes
Pte. E. C. W. Michael. Pte. C. H. Cauty. Pte. C. R. Michael.

THE YOUNGEST WINNER OF VICTORIA CROSS.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Lance-Corporal Edward Dwyer, whom the King decorated with the Victoria Cross on Monday July 5, was the only unwounded man left in his trench—which was about fifteen yards from the enemy's line—when he saw dozen Germans creeping up with small hand bombs. Dwyer, who is just nineteen years old, had a stack of hand grenades ready for use and leaping on to the parapet he hurled one after the other at the approaching foe with such good effect that those who were not killed bolted back and the trench was saved.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

PROCEEDINGS IN LAHORE CHIEF COURT SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

Before Mr. Justice Rattigan and a European jury in the Chief Court to-day one Mr. Johnson, formerly secretary, Gujranwala Municipal Committee, who was committed

to the Chief Court Session by Mr. Kenna, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, was charged under section 408, I.P.C., with having embezzled Rs. 1,648, payable by cheque to Messrs. Levy and Co. for medicine and goods supplied to the Civil Dispensary at Gujranwala. The charge against the accused was that he cashed the cheque but did not pay the money to the company. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. Broadway, Government Advocate is conducting the prosecution.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He admitted having cashed the treasury cheque which was drawn in his favour, but said that Messrs. Levy and Co., refused to take

the money on the ground that it did not cover their full claim, whereupon he returned the money to Chunalal, the Municipal Accountant.

The accused's mother and other witnesses for the defence were then examined. The mother corroborated the accused's saying to her that Messrs. Levy and Co., did not accept the sum. Mr. Broadway elicited an answer in cross-examination that several cases of alleged defalcation were under enquiry in the Gujranwala Municipal office and that the accused and Chunalal against whom proceedings were being taken by the police sat in the same room. The case is proceeding.

THE SENATE AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
SIR,—On the sixth proximo, the members of the Senate meet to consider a question, the determination of which will form a landmark in the history of the Bombay University, and will deeply affect its future policy, so far as collegiate education is concerned. The question is one of policy: Are we to have our colleges concentrated at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona or are we to let them be scattered broadcast over the face of the country? Put briefly, are we to adopt a policy of centralisation or decentralisation?

Now, no one doubts the unquestioned superiority of the former policy, considered from a theoretical point of view. I shall content myself with referring to one point only in its favour. Those who have closely followed the working of our colleges have observed with regret that it has become next to impossible for these colleges to pay individual attention to students, owing to the inflation of the classes, during the first two years of its course. How can we remedy this evil? By opening colleges at numerous centres the expenses per unit will remain the same. But by concentrating colleges at a few centres only, the different colleges at the same centre will have an opportunity of engaging between themselves a highly trained professional staff, and side by side (for each of them) a territorial staff whose duty it will be to teach small batches of students. Then again, they will be in a position to enjoy a more spacious and up-to-date library, a better provided laboratory, and larger residences and playing grounds with ample opportunities for students to intermingling.

Incidentally, I may observe that the question of denominational institutions can only be successfully tackled by looking at it from the same standpoint as above. To have denominational universities will be to create separation and will be a curse, while to have different denominational colleges at the same centre will lead to greater co-operation between the communities and will be a blessing.

Thus, theoretically centralization is preferable. But is it practicable at present? It would be certainly better if the people of the Karnatic have a college of their own at Poona than at Dharwar, but the point is whether the number of students attending a Karnatic college at Poona would remain the same as those attending a Karnatic college at Dharwar, or whether it would appreciably decrease. If the latter is the case, we cannot vote in favour of a college at Poona. And, I am afraid, the latter would be the case. Under the social and economic environment prevalent at present, an average Indian (I mean average in means, and aspirations) is not over-anxious to send his youthful son for the prosecution of his studies to a distant place where there is nobody to look after him, nor is his good will won over by the additional strain on his purse, which a residential system of training will involve. The system of joint family—in the sense of different families boarding and lodging jointly—is prevalent amongst all Indians, whether Parsis or Mahomedans or Hindoos, in varying degrees, and what is specially designated as one of the advantages of such a system will disappear. Well, India will not be rescued from its lethargy and sluggishness until this system is considerably modified as education spreads. But, in the meantime, we cannot afford to shut our doors against the increasing number of students seeking entrance every year; and in the following paragraph I beg to suggest a scheme, which, whilst confirming the ultimate idea of centralisation, will, for the time being, afford relief to the needs of the class I have referred to.

Barring the colleges maintained by the States and more or less meant for the needs of the inhabitants of those States, we have the rest of the colleges at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona. There is a college at Karachi, administering to the needs of Sind, but as we are not in a position to say whether its ultimate destiny is connected with the Bombay Presidency or the Punjab, we shall leave it out of our discussion. These colleges at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona satisfy the needs of the districts in which they are situated and of the next surrounding districts. Therefore, the only districts which are, so to say, crying in the wilderness, are Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and the adjoining native States of Dharampur, etc., in Gujarat, and Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kanara in the south. Why not have at Surat and Dharwar two temporary colleges, —say, recognised for a period of 30 years only,—to teach up to Inter, Arts and Science only? For, it is the increasing number of first year and Inter students that the existing number of colleges have been unable to cope with. And comparatively speaking, the cost of establishing and maintaining these two classes only will be much below that of maintaining the B.A. and M.A. classes. The question of specialisation in certain branches and the question of engaging a professorial staff in common, arise with the B.A. and M.A. classes only. And lastly, though the average Indian parent may not like to send out his boy at the age of 17 or 18 to a distant college, nor may he be willing to incur extra costs of a separate boarding or lodging for his boy for the first two years, yet if the boy has attained his majority and if he has passed his Inter examination and wants to prosecute his studies further and only for a period of two years more, the parent may be wiser to send him to one of the colleges at the divisional centres.

To sum up, I beg to suggest (1) that no college for the study of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. courses be opened outside of the three centres, viz., Ahmedabad, Poona and Bombay; (2) that it is certainly desirable to induce students to attend colleges at these centres for their study up to the Inter examination also, and to open new colleges where as need arises; but (3) that temporary colleges teaching up to Inter examination only may be opened at Surat and Dharwar, if they are considered absolutely necessary for the time being.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. NANAVATI.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Alien Enemies in India.

The "Madras Mail":—"We are glad to learn that action is to be taken for the internment of Germans now at large in India. The Government of India have tardily recognised the necessity of heeding the general demand of the Press and public in this country, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain now foreshadows measures similar to those forced by public opinion on a reluctant Cabinet in Great Britain. This means internment of all German males and repatriation or internment of German women and children, subject to the results of appeal in special cases to an authority constituted for the purpose. To allow appeals is quite proper, for some Germans are only technically such. Englishwomen married to Germans, for example, are technically German subjects, but it would be cruel to deport them to a country with which they have no sympathy. We are glad, as we have said, that the Government have at last decided to act, but we cannot help saying that earlier action would have obviated much anxiety and irritation. In view of the announcement now made, we propose to discontinue discussion of the matter until the definite scheme is before us. We shall, however, on occasion deal with the still more important question of the status of Germans in India after the war.

Malaria in Madras.

The "Madras Times":—"For ourselves, we cannot but feel that to rid Madras of malaria is one of the most important works that can be undertaken; for the evil is so insidious that it spreads almost unseen, and when it has once gained a hold there is no getting rid of it. In the olden world great cities were deserted and fell into dust and ashes, because malaria came into them and rendered life there unbearable. Fertile plains were turned into scenes of barren desolation, because malaria visited them and laid hold of the tillers of the soil. Much the same conditions are working in different parts of India to-day. And into the city itself the pestilence has crept. It may be only the beginning, but unless the efforts to drive the evil out are very vigorous, there is no knowing whether it will ever be driven out at all. We have no desire to be unreasonable alarmists; but we cannot help feeling that operations ought to be much more vigorous than they are, and that the Government should be vigorous in urging them on.

Standard Fineness of a Rupee.

The "Hindu":—"The Indian Coinage Act lays down that the standard fineness of the Government rupee should be eleven-twelfths of fine silver and one-twelfth of alloy—the other metal used being the baser metal copper. In the act of making the alloy, however, it is found that the proportionate contents of the two metals in a solid silver piece vary, this being brought about in cooling, and it has been found that one edge of a rupee coined from such a piece may differ from the opposite in richness of silver by as much as 3.6 parts in a thousand. As uniformity cannot possibly be attained, the Act has further provided that, in the making of silver coins, a remedy should be allowed of an amount in fineness not exceeding two parts in a thousand. This means that the standard fineness of a rupee, 916.6, may be allowed to vary from between 918.6 to 914.6, and this is known as the legal remedy. The distribution of silver in a rupee ingot is thus a matter of some importance and the report of his Majesty's Assay Office at Calcutta for the year 1914-1915 contains an appendix embodying the results of a careful examination of the silver-content of the ingot head. A rupee bar, as cast in the Calcutta Mint, measures about 22 5/8 inches in length, 2 1/4 inches in breadth, and half an inch in thickness. The bars are cast in long narrow moulds, standing upright, and the upper end, or ingot-head, has long been known to be much richer in silver than the rest. Owing to contraction in cooling, this portion presents mechanical irregularities, and is usually dressed off, so as to present a clean bar to the rolls when it is desired to roll it down to the thickness of a rupee.

Indian Loyalty.

The "Indian Patriot":—"The people sufficiently realise the helplessness to which they will be reduced if the power that protects them is withdrawn, and this is shown on every occasion when danger is threatened to that power, and never more intensely than now when the Empire is engaged in a world-wide war. Whatever differences of opinion there may be between the rulers and the people, from whatever different standpoints they may view their respective interests, both parties agree when a crisis comes; both think it essential to uphold the power and prestige of England. Nothing makes people think and feel alike than a common misfortune, and from this point of view the war is not an unmixt evil. It has strengthened the intensity of devotion to the Empire; it has for the moment effaced the feeling of racial differences. It has made Briton and Indian think alike. The feeling that has been created by the war has conduced to this consummation; and India expects, after the war, as she has been told by British statesmen themselves, to occupy a position of equality in the Empire.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL OF BANGANAPALLE.

(NEW BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The Governor of Madras and party arrived at Banganapalle on Monday. Yesterday morning there was an exchange of state visits between the Nawab and his Excellency. After laying the foundation stone of the hospital, Lord Pentland drove to the weaving factory maintained by the State. The factory which contains 23 looms provides work for local weavers. The prisoners after their release from jail are trained here so that they might take to peaceful pursuits in life.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSENT DECREE.

NOT TO BE VARIED EXCEPT BY
CONSENT.(Before the Chief Justice and Justice
Dawar.)PITAMBARDAS KARIMCHAND V. FATIMAH
RASULKHAN NABI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad who rejected the appeal against the order of G. V. Saraiya F. C. Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad.

The original claim of the plaintiff-appellant was for Rs. 225 principal advanced on 15th January 1896 and Rs. 1025 interest on it at 18 per cent. from 15th January 1896 to 3rd August 1910. The compromise was for Rs. 700 to be paid within six months from the date of the preliminary decree viz., 25th February 1911. In default of payment of this amount within the fixed period it was agreed that the plaintiff could recover Rs. 1,900 and all costs of the suit viz., Rs. 130-4-0 by sale of the mortgage property.

The plaintiff applied for a final decree under a 34 R. 5 stating that Rs. 700 had not been paid within six months as had been settled by the compromise.

The defendant contended that the clause entitling the plaintiff to recover Rs. 1,900 and full costs of the suit by sale of the san property in default of payment was penal and asked for two months' time to pay up the amount.

Both the lower courts decided that the clause was penal and ordered that the defendant do pay Rs. 700 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum and on failure of payment within the time extended the san property to be sold off and the proceeds to be applied towards payment of Rs. 700.

Their Lordships distinguishing 31 Bom. p. 25 and following 16 Bom. L. 665, reversed the decree of the lower appellate court with an observation that the consent decree could not be varied except by consent. The mortgage property should be sold in case money was not paid.

Mr. T. R. Desai for the appellant.

Mr. G. H. Thakore for the respondent.

ALIEN GOODS.

CLAIM OF AN EXPORTER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr.
Justice Dawar.)ROBERT MARSHALL TRADING AS MARSHALL
AND CO., CARRYING ON BUSINESS AT GLAS-
GOW V. CASSEM OSMAN AND ANOTHER.

This was a civil extraordinary application under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, presented to the Full Court of the Small Causes Court of Bombay.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 7th of March 1914, the 1st defendant, Cassim Osman, signed an indent or a contract-note addressed to the 2nd defendant, Jehangir Parekh requesting the latter to instruct his agent to purchase and ship five cases of tumblers as described in the indent. The tumblers were to be supplied C. I. F. C. I. Bombay Harbour, documents against acceptance and the 1st defendant bound himself to pay all charges and to take delivery of the goods. He further agreed that the 1st defendant's agent might draw on them through their bankers for the invoiced amount and the 1st defendant undertook to accept the draft on presentation and to pay the same at the current rate of exchange when due. The 2nd defendant forwarded the indent or the contract-note to the plaintiffs who accepted the order and the indent was duly conveyed to the 1st defendant by the 2nd defendant. The plaintiffs applied in pursuance of the indent and obtained the goods from Austria and received delivery of the goods at Hamburg in Germany on or about the 13th July 1914. The goods were reshipped at Hamburg per s.s. Hubertus of the Hansa Line and a proper bill of lading was obtained for the carriage of the goods to Bombay and the applicants duly paid the freight for those goods. The applicants also insured the goods and endorsed over the insurance policy and the bill of lading to the 1st defendant and the goods came along with the invoice and a draft for Rs. 150 payable 60 days after sight through their bankers to the 1st defendant, Ltd., in Bombay, with directions to hand over the shipping documents against acceptance of the draft. This draft represented the C. I. F. cost for the goods. On the outbreak of war the s.s. Hubertus was captured at Antwerp and was re-captured by the Germans on the taking of Antwerp, with the result that the goods never reached Bombay. The National Bank of India, Ltd., duly tendered to the 1st defendant the shipping documents and he refused to accept the draft on the ground that the s.s. Hubertus was a German vessel and that he was not bound to accept the draft unless the goods arrived in the Bombay Harbour. The applicants, thereupon, on maturity of the draft sued the defendants in the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

A REVERSED DECREE.

The suit was heard by Mr. S. F. Billimoria, 5th Judge of the Small Causes Court, who passed a decree against the 1st defendant for Rs. 568-2-10 and costs and dismissed the suit against the 2nd defendant. In passing the decree Mr. Billimoria had observed that if the 1st defendant so wished, a case could be stated for the opinion to the High Court after an appeal to the Full Court and the judgment would so far be contingent on the opinion of the High Court if a reference was made. The 1st defendant appealed to the Full Court consisting of the Chief Judge Mr. N. W. Kemp and Mr. S. F. Billimoria. The Full Court reversed the decree of the 1st defendant and dismissed the suit without making any order as to costs.

Against this order the applicants came to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction and prayed for setting aside the decree of the Full Court and confirming the judgment of the first court.

Mr. Binning on behalf of the applicants contended that the clients claimed the amount as an agent and the 1st defendant was bound to reimburse him the expenses incurred by his clients on behalf of the 1st defendant.

The Full Court decided that a contract on I. T. terms was a contract for the sale of documents; that the plaintiffs in the present case sought under the contract to tender a contract of active payment which was partly exempt but which as regards any objections to be performed under it after the 4th August 1914, was on grounds of public policy void and unenforceable. The plaintiffs requested the Full Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court under section 69 of the Act, but the Court refused to do so on the ground that it entertained no doubt on the point, though Mr. Billimoria in his judgment intimated that a case for the High Court's opinion might be stated if the 1st defendant so wished. The Full Court was wrong in treating this as a C. I. F. contract. The plaintiffs having paid the money for the 1st defendant in Austria, as agents they were entitled to be repaid all the expenses incurred by them

on behalf of the 1st defendant under section 222 of the Contract Act.

Mr. Binning referred to 11 Cal. p. 6 and observed that the High Court would interfere if the Judges of the Lower Courts acted illegally and with material irregularity. But there the High Court refused to interfere because they held that the Lower Court had perfect jurisdiction to decide the question which was before them and they did decide it. In the present case the simple question was whether the appellants had acted as agents. The Full Court, however, decided on the question of the C. I. F. contract. That was not the issue.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF A NOVEL
CHARACTER.

Counsel further cited 12 Bom. 617, which laid down that a Court having a mistaken and wrong apprehension of the questions at issue proceeded to determine an issue, which did not really arise in the case, and based its decision of the case on the determination of that issue, the Court acted with material irregularity in the exercise of its jurisdiction. The Full Court had no doubt had jurisdiction in the present case, but there was a material irregularity in the exercise of its jurisdiction. The circumstances of the case were of a very novel character and the Court ought to have stated the case for the opinion of the High Court. There were several suits of a similar nature pending in the Small Causes Court.

The Chief Justice—Why don't you get your other cases transferred to the High Court?

Mr. Binning—We have one suit in the High Court, but it would be too expensive to get the other suits transferred to the High Court.

The Chief Justice—Why don't you ask the Court to stay the hearing of the other suits, till the matter is decided by the High Court?

Mr. Binning—I only want an expression of that opinion from your Lordships. We can then induce the Judges to stay the suits till the decision of the High Court suit.

The Chief Justice—I don't mean by way of injunction. I don't think this is a case under section 115 Civil Procedure Code. In your summons you sue for the value of the goods. You don't sue for reimbursement as an agent.

Mr. Binning—I sue for my commission too. Mr. Justice Dawar—Your main claim was for value of goods. You now say that your real claim is as an agent for monies paid on account of a principal. But that was not your cause of action.

Mr. Binning—We don't say that we claim on a C. I. F. contract. That was what the Judges tried.

The Chief Justice—You can't say that the Judges have misconceived their jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Dawar—As an agent you are not entitled to the value of the goods. You are only entitled to the expenses. You might, however, try another suit by putting in a different claim.

Mr. Binning—I am prepared to argue even on the merits of the case. The Full Court judgment is given in that case. We don't think this a case falling under section 115 of the Code.

RULE DISCHARGED.

The rule was discharged with costs.

Mr. Binning instructed Messrs. Little & Co. to appear for the applicant.

Mr. D. J. Irani of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 29TH
OF JULY, 1915.Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dawar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

14-15-809-14—Mans H M and Co, Damodar
Naranji v. Sunderbai widow, Jamset-
ji R and D. Mulji and Th. Part
Bhai.15-15-732-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Messrs
Muncheji Vadial and Co a firm and
anr v. Nowroji Hormasji Pagdi-
walla, Motichand and D.O S 16-15-1096-14—Chitnis M and K, Dwaraka-
das Damodar v. Dwarakadas Shami
and ors, Kanga and S. Madhooji K
and C. Bhaisanker K and G. Payne
and Co.20-15-1163-09—Dubash and Co, Jambhai wi-
dow and ors, Bahim Vale Mahomed, Payne
and Co.O S 21-15-125-15—Wadia G and Co, Meherbai
widow and ors v. Meherbai widow
and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwan-
ji K and Co, Shroff D and D.24-15-341-12—Bhimji and Co, Kanji Hirji v.
Narotam Anandji, Mans H M and Co.34-15—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and
order, Wadia G and Co, Merwan-
ji K and Co, Shroff D and D.24-15-341-12—Bhimji and Co, Kanji Hirji v.
Narotam Anandji, Mans H M and Co.34-15—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and
order, Wadia G and Co, Merwan-
ji K and Co, Shroff D and D.5-15-353-03—In person, Bai Jambhai wi-
dow v. Narulal Heptulla and ors,
Nanu H and Co.17-15-1050-09—Pandya and Co, Che Gandas-
setty v. Goverdhandas Giridharas a
firm, Raghavaya N and Co, Pandya
and Co.For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's
Separate Report.12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co, Tribhuvandas
Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v.
Kooisumbai widow and ors, Jehangir
S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15-655-12—Bhaisanker K and G, Diwan
Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v.
Prof. Tribhuvandas K Gaji and ors,
Merwanji K and Co, Trilokji D and
Co, Payne and Co.In Re Ins 28-15 D ac No. 576-1—Little,
and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v.
Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abul
Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-14—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji
and anr v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kera-
walla, Merwanji K & Co, Part
Bhai.42-15—Little and Co, The Indian Specie
Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. The New
Islam Mills, a firm, Smetham B
& Co.85-14—Captain V. Rao Bahadur Keshowji
Nathoo Saliar & ors, v. Jambhai
widow, ors, Payne & Co.1462-14—Mulla and M. Esmail Haji Varaya v.
Sardarkham Abbas Khan Patel and Es.9-15—Vachha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta
& Co a firm v. Narayan Babaji
Jawke.1151-14—Mulji & Th. Nathmal Walaji v.
Foonchand Panaji & ors Ragh-
avaya N & Co.S C CT 29 1717-15—Charles Frederick Wil-
kinson v. The Bombay Co Ltd
Crawford B & Co.1081-14—Maneckji and Co, Jannadas Pursho-
tam v. Haji Hasan Haji Essack
& Sons a firm & ors Sunderdas & Co.958-14—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhuvandas
Kallianose Gajjar v. Eulji Maneck-
ji Mody Mulla and M.1000-14—Merwanji K & Co, Alimohamed
Cumrudin & anr v. T M Purdy
Chander Ganguli, third Sub-Judge.1332-14—Mulla and M. Dallaporta and Patel,
a firm v. Bhaidhand Jetha Moti-
chand.463-15—Edgell G W & Co, Messrs Damodar-
das Devidas a firm v. Marwadi
Jainarayan Nazarmal and anr
Mulla and M.906-12—Payne & Co, Alimohamed Abba
Juma v. Boosa Ebrahim Little and
Co.S C CT 32 18658-12—Little & Co, Moosa
Ebrahim v. Dada Abba Joorna & ors
Sabnis & G Payne & Co.1186-13—Mulla & M. Lakshminadas, Pragi v.
Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.381-14—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Ammalak-
chand Govindram a firm v. Gajunand
Meghra and anr.1276-14—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand
Saropchand v. Shrinivas Bavri
Edgell G W & Co.1265-14—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow
& anr v. Keshaw Annaji Pokharkar
& anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.1378-14—Payne & Co, Mannohandas, Hanji
& Co a firm v. Mohanji Ardesir
H D & Co.1407-14—Crawford Bond Co, Karl Etlinger
& anr (Diagondas & Co a firm
Payne & Co).401-14—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal
Harilal and anr Amin & D.1177-14—Smetham B & Co, Madhooji Ghel-
lbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit
& anr.1181-14—Mehta D & L, Ladkoverbai Widow v.
Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.120-14—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswathi Widow
v. Jankore and ors Judah & S.443-15—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harmandrai
Fulechand a firm v. Messrs Hardat
Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji
Abdulla Haji Omer Soab and ors
v. Rehmatbhai widow and anr,
Little and Co, Mehta D and L.275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji
Aldila Haji Omer Soab and ors
v. Rehmatbhai widow and anr,
Mehta D and L, Little and Co.370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji
Abdulla Haji Omer Soab and ors
v. Rehmatbhai widow and anr,
Little and Co, Ardesir H D and Co.273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji
Abdulla Haji Omer Soab and ors
v. Rehmatbhai widow and anr,
Mehta D and L, Little and Co.1319-14—In Person a pauper Bai Jenubai,
widow, v. Bai Moughibai widow,
Pandya & Co.S C 1290-14—Pandya & Co, Bai Moughi, v.
Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.335-14—Mulji and Th. Nanabhai Muncharam
& ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and
ors, Hirad and Co, Mulji and Th.
Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D.
Part Bhai.

Short Causes.

613-15—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand
Saropchand v. Messrs Netanand
Omanand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.668-15—Patell & Ez, Mathradas Jishanmal
v. Jannadas Chhotatal, Jeh S M
and H.

Long Causes.

709-14—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas
& anr, v. Hoosenbhai, widow and
ors, Patell & Ez.1358-14—Bhimji & Co, Abdoolabbay Dawood-
bhai and anr, v. The Ebrahim-
bhai Panabey Mills, Co, Ltd, Payne
and Co.504-14—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas
Rowji & ors, Mulla & M. Tyabji D
& Co.1308-14—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratan-
ji, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm
Amin & D.59-15—Mulla & M. Usman Hoosain v. Haji
Tariq Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne
and Co.493-14—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v.
Abdulla Kikabhai, Little & Co.1039-14—Mehta D & L, Sham K. Korabai,
widow v. Pranjivandas Kalidas &
ors, Bhai K & G.194-14—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hiraehand
Vamchand & ors, Bhaji K & G.221-14—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and
anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors,
Little & Co.250-15—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna
Ragunathji & ors, v. Ramkrishna
shotam Ragunath and ors, Dikshit
& P.1226-14—Madhooji K & C, Bachibai, widow v.
Liladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla &
M.1106-14—Madhooji K & C, Champubai
widow v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G
W & Co.1010-14—Mulla & M. Shri Khemraj Shri
Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneck-
ji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K &
Co.1406-14—Shroff D & D, Ruttonji Rowji, a
firm, v. The Bombay United Spg &
Wg. Co, Ltd, Payne & Co.1380-14—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowaji
& ors, v. Narayakshav Jamshedji
Dubash & Co.779-14—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v.
Parvatibai, widow and anr, Rugh
N & Co, Jeh S M & H.734-14—Mulla and M. Tillockchand Mamraj,
a firm, v. Narsinglal Leherchand, a
firm, Sarajmal & Co.1293-14—Nadishaw & D. Moreshwar Mal-
kar v. Soorabhai widow, & anr,
Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.1360-14—Mulla & M. Jainabai & anr, v.
Maneckbhai, widow, and anr.1222-14—Nadishaw & D. Bhimabai Malwan-
kar & ors, v. Soorabhai widow, & anr,
Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.64-14—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasakh-
ji Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm,
Malvi H M & R.195-14—Madh K & C, Keshaw Balwant
Ragunath & anr, v. Adibhai So-
bhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L
& M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.260-11—Jehangir M & S, Chitambai, widow,
v. Dhulla Kappa & ors, Daph F and
D. Mata J and N.

MIDNAPUR BRIBERY CASE.

ALLEGATIONS HELD TO BE "WICK-
EDLY AND MALICIOUSLY FALSE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The District Judge of Midnapore yesterday delivered judgment in what is known as the Midnapore bribery enquiry. This was an application made by the defendant for transfer of the suit brought by Ganesha Agarwalla against Issur Mudaliar, a contractor under Messrs. Tata and Sons of Sakchi, from the file of the third Sub-Judge of Midnapore. In the petition for transfer it was alleged that the trying Sub-Judge had taken a bribe from the plaintiff. A rule was issued and several witnesses were examined, both in support and against the allegation. Mr. B. N. Rassi appeared in support of the rule. Mr. K. B. Dutt showed cause.

The District Judge, in refusing the application for transfer, observed that the allegations made against Mr. Bhupal Chunder Ganguli, third Sub-Judge, were wickedly and maliciously false. The Judge has called upon the defendant Issur Mudaliar and his pleader, witness, Benod Behari Roy, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury.

WHITEAWAY'S.

A SALE OF SATISFACTION

SPECIAL

BRUSH

OFFER

TO-DAY.

CALL IN TO-DAY.

"To-day is the to-
morrow you worried
about yesterday."

AN UNIQUE OFFER

144

RICHLY

EMBOSSED

ANTIMONY

BACKED

HAIR BRUSHES.

We have received a very special indent of really wonderful value. Military Hair Brushes made in Japan. Real Bristles, set in stout wood mount, not common fibre, whilst the antimony back is richly embossed and is of extra-ordinary sound quality work.

Usual Price

Re. 1-4 each.

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PRICE,

As 15

A pair for

Re. 1-12.

BARGAINS FOR BUSY BUYERS—EVERYDAY.

Whiteaway & Saidlaw & Co

DRAPERS

OUTFITTERS

The Arcade

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGES OF SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS
AND DISOBEDIENCE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Shankaran of the Water Police Department charged Sahadev Halva, tinal of prow No. 2412 with sailing his prow without lights on the night of the 22nd July.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25.

Sergeant Pank R.G.A., gave evidence. The Magistrate fined the tinal Rs. 25.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A LAMB AND
PUP.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Cretan Gomes, a cook in the service of Mrs. Matilda Smith, was charged by Inspector Fuller, with criminal breach of trust in regard to a lamb and a pup. On Friday last the accused was given by the complainant the two animals to be taken to her brother who resided at Bandra, but the accused instead of delivering them to the proper party sold them and misappropriated the money. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 15.

THEFT OF DHOTIES.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Bedbrook charged one Itoo Krishna with the theft of dhoties belonging to the Khatao Makani Mills.

The accused was arrested on suspicion while passing along the road with the dhoties in his possession. When he was questioned he made a statement on the strength of which he was taken to the mill premises.

The Court sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, with an alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment in case the fine was not paid.

THEFT OF GOLD PUTTIES.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon disposed of a case yesterday in which Yeshodabai, a woman aged 30 years, was charged by Sub-Inspector Gole with stealing four gold putties belonging to one Baboo Babaji.

It was found that the complainant Baboo Babaji, who is a Police Constable in the B. B. and C. L. Railway had opened his box on last Saturday and found four putties were missing. On making enquiries he received some information and he had the accused arrested. Three gold putties were found on her person, and the fourth one was pledged with a Marwari.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BRITISH NERVE FOOD VISEM

(Seed of Strength)
preparation is far
or to the German tonic
food now on the
market.

Protein and Phosphorus food
in a form, containing, in addition,
which every medical man will tell
is the finest nerve stimulant known to
VISEM is one of the few foods; the
entirely absorbable. It is a medicine
in a food. VISEM builds force, re-
vitalizes, nerve energy, brain power, strength of
the system. In fact it has been proved to
be tonic in all and every case. It is a
no matter from what cause disease
arises, to old age. It is Nature's con-
firmed food, and every medical man
of any drug prescribed. It always
restores the system to its normal state.
Especially in the "tired" days of con-
flict, it is a most marked benefit.
It can be eaten like biscuits; it is also
in powder form, to be taken in water.

Especially suitable for all those ill
residents in hot climates are par-
ticularly prone, and it is made by a
Firm of the very highest reputa-
tion, whose name is a guarantee
of quality.

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ING FROM ANY CAUSE
NEVER.

Particulars, prices and
terms of sale, from all reputable
chemists, or A. H. WHEELER
and Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane,
LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

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Sciatica, Gout,
Bago, Gravel,
Rheumatism, Arthritis, etc.,

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Useless and painful by-product
of metabolism, which does not
fall within the responsibility of the State
to provide, and repairing promptly and
effectively the immense wastage of war.

RUCTISINE

consistently proved an inva-
luable remedy for gout, sciatica, etc.

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LONDON, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OF ORIENTALS Dilbahar

Registered)
Fragrant, dain-
ty and lasting,
yet never over-
powering, but a
subtle suggestion
of the East.

Try Otto Dil-
bahar and realise
for yourself the
daintiness of this
charming perfume.

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INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S ADDRESS.

STANDARD WORK DONE.

Speaking before the General Assembly of
the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Eng-
land on June 24, (St. John's Day), Sir
John Hewett in the course of a long speech
said:—

The Fund owes its origin to the Order
of St. John. It was much helped by the
late Lord Roberts, who up to the time of
his death displayed the greatest interest in
its operations, in its initial appeal to the
public for subscriptions. Owing to this
assistance and to the gifts of £10,000 from
the Order of St. John and £6,000 from the
Viceroy's Imperial War Fund the Fund
got a good start. As the result of the ex-
ertions of a Sub-Committee presided over by
Mr. C. C. McLeod, Chairman of the Indian
Branch of the London Chamber of Com-
merce, over £30,000 have been collected in
the City. The total subscriptions with in-
terest amounted up to the 15th June, to
£138,343. We have received from the Gov-
ernment £1,500 on account of the daily
allowance for beds in the Hospital occupied
by wounded up to the 30th April. The
balance at our credit on the 15th June was
£87,745. It will interest the General
Assembly to learn that the salaries and
wages paid at the Office and Warehouse,
together with travelling expenses, have
amounted to £1,112 only. This figure re-
presents 8 per cent. of the subscriptions,
and 2 per cent. or 9d. in the £ of the ex-
penditure.

THREE OBJECTS IN VIEW.

The activities of the Fund are mainly
directed towards three objects. Firstly,
the maintenance of the Lady Hardinge
Hospital with 500 beds in Brockenhurst
Park; secondly, the supply of comforts of
all kinds to all the hospitals in Great Bri-
tain and France in which there are Indian
wounded, and to the ships in which the
Indian wounded are conveyed to France
to England, from England to Egypt and
from Egypt to India; thirdly, supplement-
ing the clothing and comforts furnished by
the Government to the Indian troops at
the front with articles which it does not
fall within the responsibility of the State
to provide, and repairing promptly and
effectively the immense wastage of war.

The third object of the Fund is one with
which the Order of St. John has no direct
concern, but we have been most scrupulous
in securing the use of the Red Cross on any
of the cases conveying articles for this pur-
pose to the front of war. Probably the
General Assembly will be interested in this
direction as well as in the fact that it
immediately concerns the Order.

The Hospital is situated, owing to the
kindness of Mrs. Morant, in Brockenhurst
Park, only fourteen miles from Southamp-
ton and, as will be observed from the first
photograph in the report, there are flying
at the entrance the flags of the Grand Priory
of the Order and of the St. John Ambulance
Association. The Hospital, which was ad-
mirably planned with the advice of Sir
Havelock Charles and able assistance of
Colonel Horrocks of the War Office, was
built at the expense of the State. It has
accommodation for 500 wounded. We
hoped at one time that it might be possible
to extend the accommodation to 650 beds,
but unfortunately the site proved insuffi-
cient to admit of this extension. The Hos-
pital is staffed by ten retired Medical Offi-
cers of the Indian Medical Service, under
Lieut. Colonel Perry, C.I.E., and one Assist-
ant Surgeon; there are twenty-one nurses in-
cluding the Matron and Assistant Matron.
These were recruited by the authorities of
St. John's Gate from among candidates
familiar with an Indian language and with
the needs of Indian patients. Under the
direction of the War Office and the
India Office a stipulation has been en-
forced that their work is not to "nurse"
the patient in the proper sense but to ex-
ercise a general supervision and control in
the wards. Owing to the kindness of Sir
James Clark we have sixty members of the
St. John Ambulance Brigade working at
the Hospital. The menials are Indians.
The Hospital was opened on January
20th. Up to the 15th June it had received
1,162 patients. It was practically full
during the first half of May. On the 15th
June it had 315 patients. Of those received
in the Hospital 365 had been discharged to
the front and to the Lines of Communica-
tion; 267 to the Lines of Communication with a
view to ultimately going to the same destina-
tion; 227 had been invalided to India, and
25 (2.1 per cent. of admissions) had died.
There had been 775 surgical cases, of which
483 were gunshot wounds; 92 various in-
juries and wounds, including fractures; 87
frost-bites, the majority of which were
slight, though there were a few which led
to gangrene of the whole or parts of the
foot; 27 affections of the eye and 10 of the
ear. 136 operations were performed in the
wards, and a number of minor ones in the
theatre. The majority of these were for the
removal of foreign bodies—portions of shell,
shrapnel and rifle bullets. 16 operations
were performed for the removal of portions
of bone, 3 fractures were wired and 4 large
nerves were re-united. Fortunately the
number of amputations was small. The
figure will surprise those who hear it—4
fingers and 1 leg. The majority of the cases
were septic on admission, and, considering
the large amount of septic work in the
theatre, it is gratifying that all the opera-
tions on "clean" cases healed by first in-
tention. Anaesthetics were administered on
over 120 occasions, with no untoward effects.

MEDICAL WORK OF THE HOSPITAL.
Turning to the medical work of the Hos-
pital, there were 156 cases of bronchitis, 30
of pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and
pleurisy, 36 of rheumatism. Tuberculosis of
the lungs accounted for 26 cases, probably
due, not to recent infection, but to light-

ing of old foci owing to debility and dimi-
nished powers of resistance produced by the
hardships of active service. A noticeable
feature among both medical and surgical
cases has been the profound and
prolonged shock from
which many have suffered, and recovery in
these cases is slow and prolonged. Only 9
cases of malaria, and 2 of dysentery were
admitted—a very remarkable result consid-
ering the extent to which Indians are
exposed to these diseases in their own
homes. There were 5 deaths—from septi-
cæmia; 2 from status following wounds;
4 from acute pulmonary affections; 6 from
tubercular diseases; 3 from fever, unde-
termined, but probably of the enteric
group; 1 from secondary hæmorrhage, and
1 from acute nephritis. About 250 cases
were X-rayed, 213 for shell and gunshot
wounds, the remainder in cases of frac-
tures, dislocations, pleurisy and abnormal
conditions of old standing. 152 photogra-
phic plates were taken. In over 30 cases
metallic foreign bodies were localised, and
in no case was there failure on the part of
the surgeon to find the object. In 2 cases
rifle bullets were localised in close prox-
imity to the heart.

The Medical Officer in Charge reports
that the Nursing Staff has done invaluable
work with the aid of the St. John Ambu-
lance Brigade. He adds that it is difficult
to see how the Hospital could have been
run in its present high state of efficiency
without the assistance of trained nurses.
Regarding the St. John Ambulance Brigade
he remarks:—

Before coming to the supply of comforts
to the hospitals in England and France, I
may mention that their Majesties graci-
ously presented a motor ambulance for the
use of the Indian wounded at the front, and
that, under the guidance of Mr. Arthur
Du Cros, M.P., and of a Motor Sub-Com-
mittee, of which Lord Norreys is Chairman,
a convoy of 50 ambulances, 4 store vans, 1
two-ton lorry, 4 officers' cars, and 7 motor
cycles, were collected, equipped and despatched
to the front for employment under the
orders of the Military Officers for the
conveyance of Indian wounded.

RECEIPTS.

Apart from the Lady Hardinge Hospital
there are 8 other hospitals or convalescent
homes in England, 20 in France, 1 hospital
in Alexandria, and 9 hospitals in India,
to which we have undertaken the duty of
supplying comforts. We have sent them
about 62,000 garments, 23,000 yards of
materials and large quantities of tape,
buttons, thread, and such like. In the way
of comforts we have sent over 53,000 lbs. of
sugar, sweets and fruit, besides much fruit
which cannot be enumerated in this way,
such as 150 cases of oranges, 163 crates of
bananas, and 250 coconuts. We have
despatched to the front 4,500 tins of con-
serves, 1,000 tins of condensed milk, 1,000
cigarettes supplied number 2,000,000, to-
bacco 1,000 lbs., pipes 1,350, boxes of matches
21,000. We sent 27,000 tins of condensed
milk and 27,000 tins of condensed milk.
As 14,000 were tins of condensed milk for use
on the hair, 2,000 combs were sent for
the Sikhs, who, as you all know, do not cut
their hair. Among miscellaneous articles
sent were 620 lbs. of soap, 2,500
pieces of thermosene, and 1,100 walking
sticks. For the occupation and amuse-
ment of the patients we sent 46,000 illus-
trated papers; nearly 300,000 articles for
correspondence, 21 gramophones with 367
records, many of them of Indian tunes;
2,600 different forms of indoor and outdoor
games, including playing cards; and 25,000
Hindustani-French phrase books. We also
presented 287 books appertaining to the
religions, to which the patients belong, and
2,000 Sikh symbols, which are much valued.
For the Indian soldiers in the fighting
line we sent many similar gifts; 211,000
garments, many of them of waterproof
material; 73 million cigarettes; over 10,000
pipes; 5,000 lbs. of tobacco; 75,000 boxes of
matches; 40,000 lbs. of sweets, sugar,
candy and other dainties; 87,000 tins of
flasks of milk; 7,500 lbs. of tea and coffee;
70,000 tins of ointments, oils and antiseptics;
over 2,000 lbs. of bottled nut; 19,000 combs
and mirrors; several sterilizers, with 24
casks of formaldehyde for use in them;
300,000 articles for correspondence; 75,000
phrase books in Hindustani-French; 1,000
periscopes. We have received most grateful
acknowledgments from Lieut. General Sir
James Wilcocks, Commanding the Indian
Corps, and Lieut. General Rimington, Com-
manding the Indian Cavalry Corps.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Lastly, there is a matter in which the
General Assembly will be much interested—
the case of the Indian Prisoners of War
now in Germany. Hitherto little enough
has been heard of them. When they fall
into the enemy's hands they disappear into
the mist, and no lists of their names seem
to be published in the English newspapers.
We are in communication with the Prisoners
of War Help Committee, who are giving
us all the assistance they can, and the
different Government offices interested are
endeavouring to arrange to obtain for us
further information regarding these poor
fellows. General Sir Alfred Basco, than
whom there could be no more competent re-
presentative, has undertaken to represent
our Committee in all proceedings connected
with Indian prisoners of war. So far we
have learnt of about 400 prisoners, the
great majority of whom are interned at
Zossen. To all those of whom we have
heard we have despatched a certain number
of comforts, including supplies of cigarettes,
sweets and milk. It is not an easy matter
to provide for the necessities of the Indian
prisoners in Germany. They are naturally
suspicious of artificially prepared foods,
and, indeed, one never knows when one
may not be interfering with some of their
caste rules if we encourage them to take
to foods of this nature which have a great
repute in Europe. We are advised that it
is best not to send money because, while
the German authorities do not object to
supplies of food being sent to prisoners
from England, they do not like them to
get money wherewith to purchase food in
Germany. We are now despatching to each
man of whom we have heard a Red Cross
Kit-Bag, which contains a number of
articles of clothing including a pair of
trousers, two pairs of socks, a towel, two
handkerchiefs, a vest, and a piece of soap.

Our Committee regards the care of these
Indian prisoners of war as of the utmost
importance from the point of view of
humanity and it will spare no efforts to do
what it can to relieve the sadness and
monotony of their confinement. We have
been permitted to see a letter from a
Gurkha native officer which shows that,
generally speaking, the prisoners interned
with him have not much to complain of,
but as the letter is of a private character it
is impossible to give more of its contents.
We have also received, from a member of
the Committee, copies of a small photo-
graph taken at Zossen by a neutral of a
few of the Indian prisoners interned there.
There is an enlargement of it here which
I will pass round.

We are under great obligations to
numerous benefactors, not only to those
who have given us money, but to the many,
often in very straitened circumstances
themselves, who have sent us gifts of
garments, and to all those who have given
their time and trouble to helping us in our
work; to the generous persons who have
lent us houses and warehouses; to the War
Office and the India Office for their general
help, and particularly to the former for
meeting all the charges for the erection of
the Hospital and to the latter for arrang-
ing the despatch from the India Store
Depot of our cases for the hospitals in
France and for the front free of charge,
and lastly, to the St. John Ambulance
Association in India, which has given us
continued assistance in too many directions
for me to detail at the present moment.

288 TIMES BOMBARDED.

MOST HEAVILY SHELLED TOWN IN FRANCE.

The Paris "Journal" says that Rheims
holds the record of being the most heavily
bombarded town in France, having been
bombarded on 288 occasions.

The Germans occupied Rheims on Sep-
tember 4 last after throwing 100 shells into
the town and killing a number of victims.
They evacuated it on September 12, and re-
commenced the bombardment on the 14th.
They continued doing so until the 19th, the
day when they set fire to the cathedral.

Then followed an intermittent bombard-
ment. At the beginning of the bombard-
ment the Germans did not operate much
during the night time, but they soon com-
menced to throw bombs at all hours. Pre-
ference was always given, however, to the
stroke of eight o'clock in the morning,
again at 11 a.m., at noon also, from 1 to
2 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and from 9 to 10 p.m.

It is then supposed that the
Rheims population had returned to their
homes or had retired to rest. The warmest
night that have been recorded were those
of September 19, October 18, November 25,
1914, but above all those of February 21 and
22, March 1 and 2, and April 8 and 9,
1918, in the course of which from 2,000 to
3,000 shells were on each occasion sprinkled
over the town.

Corporal J. Upton, 1st Battalion, Sher-
wood Foresters, who carried on the duties
of Army School Assistant, and who has
recently won the V.C., while he was at
Madras, was a great favourite and was an
acquisition to the Depot Sports and Theatrical
Clubs.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. S. Maina, who
held subordinate charge of the station hos-
pital at Madras for three years, has been
mentioned in Sir John French's despatches
for gallant and distinguished service in the
field.

WARNING TO DYSPYPTICS

Many interesting paragraphs have re-
cently appeared in the Press concerning
the remarkable curative properties possessed
by Bismarck Magnesia, and thousands
of people now regularly take half a tea-
spoonful of the preparation in a little water
after their meals as a safeguard against
indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatu-
lence, etc. It appears, however, that in
several instances other forms of magnesia,
bearing somewhat similar names, have been
used, often with very unpleasant results. To
guard against dangerous substitution and
ensure getting the genuine product as recom-
mended by physicians, readers should ask
their chemist distinctly for pure Bismarck
Magnesia and insist on being supplied in
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harmless food, with a natural affinity for the nervous
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energy. Begin by taking it regularly every morning
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effects every hour of the day. Moreover, your
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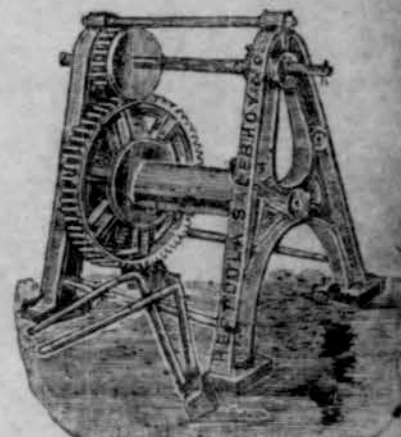
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gets it because that
makes her so bonny

and Cook says she
wouldn't be without
it for flavouring the
puddings and sauce

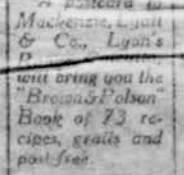
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